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DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN GORÉE-DAKAR, 1883-1906

Roll 1

Volume 1

September 20, 1883 - May 30, 1900

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Washington: 1961

A20 1.

Consular Letters.

Goree - Dakar.

September 8, 1883 - May 31, 1900.

Bureau of Indexes and Archives.

, 190 .

Applies Dep 27/83

Boston September 20th 1883

file - Goree - Dakar

To the Honorable Secretary of State

State Department

Washington

DEPARTMENT OF S.
SEP
22
1883

DEPARTMENT OF S.
OCT
3
1883
RECEIVED

Honored Sir

Through the Courtesy of H C Bultman Esq. of Boston. I have just received from the Department of State a letter dated May 31st 1883 and signed by acting Secretary Hon John Davis. The intervening long delay for my reply was caused by an impression on the part of Mr Bultman that the letter could not reach me before I started on my contemplated visit to America and he accordingly kept it for my arrival which was much later in the season than he expected

I think I shall be pleased to accept of your kind offer for me to represent the U S Government in

the French Colony of Senegal
and as I have not probably m
than four weeks to remain at Rio
if there are preliminaries to settle I
shall be happy to dispose of them
before I sail. Messrs Francis & Bu
and Nelson & Bartlett. Merchants a
Boston have offered to be Consuls
my Bond.

Goree — Dakar would be the
best location for a Consulate at pre
both on account of its mail facilit
and because the other Consulates are
there

The mails for Senegal lea
Bordeaux on the 8th & 20th of each
They are carried by the large Steame
of the "Messageries Maritime Company" which
touch at Dakar on the 14th & 29th
each month on their way to Brazil
The return Steamers leave Goree on
the 11th & 26th of each month.

Boston October 6/83

DEPARTMENT OF S.
OCT
10
1883
RECEIVED

file - Goree - Senegal

To the Honorable John Davis
Acting Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington

Sir: —

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you my acceptance of the appointment of the President as Consul of the United States at Goree - Dakar, with my Bond and Certificate of Oath of Allegiance both executed in due form before the U S District Attorney in Boston

In reply to your request for information I have to state that I was born in the Town of Montville, County of New London, State of Connecticut, on the first day of August 1837. I have resided in Senegal many years. Can make

myself understand in the French langua
and have been at several places in Fran
particularly Paris, Marseille & Bordeaux
Members of my Family often reside w
me in Africa.

I expect to sail for Africa in
about ten days and can take alon
with me whatever is sent from the
Department. Everything which contains
information with respect to my duties
will be thankfully received.

I am honored Sir

Very truly and respectfully Yours

Peter Strickland

Con-

Dorchester, Oct 16th 83

Goree - Dakar.

To the

Honorable John Davis
Acting Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington

Sir:

Your letter No 3. dated October 12th inst. and enclosing Passport is received. also the Book you mention and the Box of Supplies for all of which please accept my thanks. I expect to sail for Africa not later than the 25th inst and when I arrive at Goree will at once comply with your requisitions

I have the honor to be with Esteem
Very truly & respectfully Yours
Peter Strickland

DEPARTMENT OF S.
JAN
16
1884
RECEIVED

Rec'd. 26. 1883
Dr Claire

No 2

United States Consulate at Goree & Dakar

Mr. Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Notice of arrival
at post

N

No 2

United States Consulate
at Goree — Dakar
December 26th 1883

Hon John Davis
Asst Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to inform
you of my arrival at Goree
in the Bk Jennie Cushman
on the 21st inst. and that my
Commission & Exequatur have
been duly received and
acknowledged by the authorities
of Senegal.

Suitable premises will
be engaged and things got
in working order as soon
as possible.

I am Sir
Your obedient servant
Peter Strickland
U S Consul for Senegal

Nom nominee agent at present No 3

appointed 13 Feby 84.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 9 1884
RECEIVED

Mem of Mr Clitton

U S Consulate at Goree-Dakar

January 10th 1884

To the Honorable John Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to submit to you the nomination by me of Mr Charles Armand to fill the positions of Vice & Deputy for this Consulate.

Mr Armand is a native of France, 34 years of age, of good character, and has for several years held publitions of trust for an American House in French Senegal. The legal objections to him are that he does not talk English fluently nor can he read it without some help from a Dictionary. He is learning fast however. and because there is a no more suitable person within reach

I have thought that our Government may consent to overlook the partial disqualifications mentioned

The Department is doubtless aware that in this country difficulties exist which are hardly to be found elsewhere, and lack of suitable help to maintain a Consulate is one of them. For this reason Agencies cannot be created as fast as they are needed, so that no more nominations can be expected from me at present.

It would be a great advantage to this Consulate if Mr Armand could be allowed to act (if accepted) while being lawfully qualified.

I am Sir

Very Respectfully & truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U S Consul at Goree - Dakar

Inclosure

Certificate with translation attested by the Mayor of Goree in favor of M Armand

No 3

U S Consulate
at Goree - Dakar

Subject

Nominations

Abstract of Contents

Mr Charles Armand
the best party at present
obtainable for Vice & Deputy
Consul at Goree - Dakar.

Information respecting
him.

Can he, if accepted, be
authorised to act while
being regularly qualified?

Difficulties in Africa
hardly to be met with
elsewhere.

Certificate in favor of
Mr Armand inclosed: The
Certificate and translation
are both in his handwriting;
his autograph being at the
bottom of the page.

This is to Certify that Mr Charles Armand of Fort dept of Ariege in France of the âge of 34 Years, has been for Several years a resident of French Sénégal, in the Capacity of Agent & Book-Keeper of the American House of M Bartlett and afterwards of F. C. Butman, that his Character is good, and that he would be acceptable to the inhabitants of Gorée Dakar to represent the Government of the United States as its Vice & Deputy consul

Gorée Senr. Jr XIII 1884

Peter Strickland
U S Consul

Autographe of Mr Armand

Respectfully Yours.
Charles Armand.

Je Certifie que Monsieur A. Armand a pour résidence en France la ville de Foix dans le département de l'Ariege qu'il est agé de 34 ans, qu'il a plusieurs années de Séjour au Sénégal, qu'il a été l'agent et le Comptable de Mrs Bartlett frères Américain et après comptable de la maison F. C. Butman, qu'il est de bonne vie et mœurs et qu'il peut être accepté par les habitants de Gorée. ~~Dakar~~ comme Vice & Deputy Consul du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique

Gorée - Sénégal le 2 Janvier 1884.

Le Maire.

SENEGAL & DEPENDANCES MAIRIE GOREE

Translation into French of the foregoing and Signature by his Excellency the Mayor of Goree

D. L. St Clair

file -

No 4

U S Consulate at Goree-Dakar

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR
RECEIVED

Subject

Acknowledgement

of the receipt of dispatch

enclosing Commission

No 4

U S Consulate at Foree-Dakar

January 31st 1884

To the Honorable John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington. D C

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge as requested the receipt of your Dispatch numbered one. and dated January 7th 1884. with my Commission Signed by the Prebident and Secretary of State enclubed.

I am Sir

Very Respectfully & truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

No 5

McMullon

U S Consulate at Goree-Dakar

a. 12 Feb. 84.

Mr Peter Strickland

to the Department of State.

Subject

Permission asked to receive extra wages which cannot in the opinion of the Consul be equitably detained by the Government.

No 5

U S Consulate at Goree-Dakar
February 2ond 1884.

To the Honorable John Davis
Acting Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir

The new Sch Kipple arrived here from Boston. U.S. on the fourth of January last under the following circumstances.— She was bought and designed by her owner. F C Butman Esq of Boston, for continued service on this Coast; and to avoid sickness, and for other cogent reasons, it was thought advisable to man her while here wholly with natives. The original crew were therefore shipped in Boston with a view to their being transferred in Goree and carried back to Boston in one of Mr Butmans larger vessels: which has accordingly

been done without hardships to any of the crew or making any expenses for this Consulate. All the men composing the crew of the Kipple were formally discharged and settled with before me on the 18th ult of January last. and with the exception of the Master, the names of all the rest were immediately transferred to the papers of the Bark Jennie Cushman. at the same rate of wages. The Master still remains here in the service of Mr Pittman. but will probably go home in the next vessel. The Jennie Cushman having sailed Jan 19th.

In order to comply with the requirements of paragraphs 236 & 243 of "Consular Regulations". I erected one months wages for each of the six men; but under the Circumstances do not see on what principle of Equity they can be retained. and I await your Instructions.

I am, Sir. Your Obedient Servant.

Peter Strickland. U S Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 18 1884
RECEIVED

Bond approved & sent to Spec. Com. Rec'd to Dipl. Bureau. Apl. 19/84

Rec'd 19-Apr-84.

No 6

U S Consulate at Goree-Dakar

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Execution of Vice-Consular Bond for Mr Charles Armand

Abstract of Contents

Probably no objection on the part of the local authorities for Mr Armand to act pending his qualification. Consul intends to visit all the ports in French Senegal before the "Rainy Season" which begins in June. Reasons why letters on Commercial topics have not hitherto been written.

No 6

U S Consulate at Goree - Dakar

March 19th 1884.

To the Honorable John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington. D. C

Sir

Your dispatch No 4. enclosing the Form of an Official Bond to be executed in favor of Mr Charles Armand was received duly and your directions complied with.

There will doubtless be no difficulty in gaining the assent of the authorities for Mr Armand to act as Vice-Consul previous to the arrival of his papers if circumstances shall render it necessary. Between April and June I contemplate a visit to all the ports in French Senegal. and by the next mail when my quarterly papers go forward shall ask for leave of absence in due form. It was in anticipation

of such a visit that I have been anxious to have Mr Armand qualified to act in my absence.

In this connection I will also excuse my not writing Lithuto on Commercial Topics as the Regulations require. Having to establish alone. without experience, and no Archives for reference. has required all the time I could spare for organisation and to attend to Current business. Now that I have more leisure I will gather the materials from which to show the Department why it is that more than three-fourths of the American West African Trade has passed into the hands of Foreigners, and is indeed, so. Can its American Merchants & Seamen are concerned, in a fair way of becoming extinct.

I am Sir

Very Respectfully & truly Yours

Peter Strickland. U S Consul

Inclosure 1 = 1 Official Bonds Mr Armand

Tell him to trace his enclosures - otherwise his accounts & returns are in proper form. The return of bees ord. hereafter be sent to the 5th Aud[r]. Send him Form 117.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 5 1884
RECEIVED

N[r] St Clair

No 7

United States Consulate. Soree-Dakar

A. 9. May 84.

(bis) WC

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Quarterly returns and accounts to the Department and desire for information.

No 7 U S Consulate. Foree-Dakar

March 31st. 1884

To the Honorable John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find "Returns & Accounts" for the quarter ending Mch 31st. 1884. all of which I trust you will find correct. but if you do not I shall be glad to know all the errors I have committed even in matters of the smallest importance.

And in this connection perhaps I should mention that several foreign vessels have left here in ballast for some of our Southern ports to whom I only gave Bills of Health: Through the Table of Fees specifies one No 33 for a Manifest and one No 101 for a Clearance. I have heard however that Foreigners are not in the habit of taking such papers of Consuls.

when they leave for United States ports only in ballast and have seen nothing on the subject in "Consular Regulations". I should be glad of correct information on this subject. It costs from ten to fifteen dollars to clear one of our vessels from the Portuguese Consulate for the neighbouring port of Bissau, and it hardly seems fair that foreigners should have so much the advantage of us.

I am esteemed Sir
Very respectfully & truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U S Consul. Guinea-Dakar

Inclosures
No 1 Digest Invoice Book
No 2 Arrivals & Departures American vessels
No 3 Summary Consular Business
No 4 Record Official Fees
No 5 Miscellaneous Expenses

[Form No. 103.]

SUMMARY of business at the United States Consulate at Goree – Dakar
during the quarter ended March 31st, *1884.*

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Vessels in port from last quarter, None

Vessels arriving during present quarter, One

Vessels departing, One

Vessels remaining in port, One

Tonnage arriving, 964.07

Tonnage departing, 869.60

Fees received, $ $58.17

Expenses, including salary, $ Postage $3.60

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in port from last quarter, None

Seamen arriving, Forty-six

Seamen shipped, Twelve

Seamen died, None

Seamen discharged, Six

Seamen deserted, None

Seamen departed, Forty

Seamen in port, Six

SYNOPSIS OF SEAMEN'S ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance from previous quarter	$ Nothing	$
Received for extra wages	One months pay $16.66 for six men	daily instructions under protest
Expended for seamen	Nothing	
Balance		

Consulate of the United States at Goree – Dakar

March 31st, 1884.

Peter Strickland

U. S. Consul.

STEREO-S.

[Form No. 90.]

RENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Department of State, United States,

To Peter A Stickland

U. S. Consul at Saree - Dakar Dr.

188 k.

For rent of consular office for quarter ending this day, as per voucher No. 1	$	
For postage on official correspondence to and from this Consulate for the quarter ending this day, per forms Nos. 118 and 119, herewith transmitted	3	80
For stationery, as per voucher No.		
For freight and charges on boxes and packages to and from the Department of State, as per voucher No.		
For flag-staff and fixtures, as per voucher No.		
For flag, " " "		
For consular seal, " " "		
For consular press, " " "		
For consular arms, " " "		
For record books, " " "		
For binding consular letters, " " "		
For blank forms, as prescribed by the Department of State, voucher No.		
For loss by exchange on the amount of this account, say, $ at per cent., as per voucher No.		
	$ 3	80

Cr.

By fees remaining after payment of salary account	$ 3	80
Hospital Fees collected in Sala Rippee		
By my draft on Secretary of State		

Peter Stickland

U. S. Consul at Saree - Dakar

N. B.—Be careful to sign this account and to transmit it at or before the time of making your draft.

a. 8. May 84.

Dr H Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 5 1884
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate. Goree-Dakar

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Request for leave of absence

No 8 U S Consulate. Goree- Dakar
April 10th 1884

To the Honorable John Davis
Assisstant Secretary of State
Washington
D C

Sir

I have the honor to request that a general leave of absence be given me to visit such ports in Senegambia or the Islands adjacent as business and the interests of the Consulate shall render necessary.

In explanation I would here state that it is not my desire nor expectation to be absent from Goree much of the time. But in addition to the Consulate I have also quite large business interests under my charge which might suddenly call me away for a few days before I could

communicate with and receive
a response from the Department.
What I need therefore is a
leave of absence so worded
as to relieve me from this
embarrassment: and now that
there is a Vice & Deputy appointed
such business will would
not probably work any
prejudice to the Consulate.
In point of fact I have
not been out of Paris for
more than three months, but
then as I said I can never
know just when I shall be
suddenly called away, and it
is to provide humorably against
such Contingencies that I ask
for a renewal unqualified,
or rather unrestricted leave
of absence.

I am Esteemed Sir

Very truly & respectfully Yours

Peter Strickland

U. S. Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 5 1884
RECEIVED

D. H. Clarke

No 9

United States Consulate, Ponce-Porto Rico

a. 15 May '84.

Hon Peter Strickland
To the Department of State.

Subject
Request for more
Books & Forms and
permission to buy Cabinets.
Flag-staff. etc etc

No 4 U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar
April 10th 1884

To the Honorable John Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
U S A

Sir

Enclosed please find a list of the Books & Forms which were furnished this Consulate for a beginning. From it with the accounts & returns which are being transmitted and the remarks which follow you will be able to judge accurately what things this Consulate stands most in need of.

In the first place we have no suitable flag-staff, but can supply one for less than half the amount allowed by law. We can also have supplied a good new hard pine Cabinet. 7 ft high and 2 ft by four. glass front. for $50; a smaller one convenient for Consular Forms. etc $25.

These are very necessary to keep the Books & papers from Weevils which on account of Groundnuts very much abound in the Country

I would also suggest that we have no Despatch Book. nor Letter Book. nor Register for Letters nor for Debenture Certificates. nor for Some others that are mentioned in "Consular Regulations: Nore Forms for Bills of Health are needed immediately. and Forms for all necessary business will be thankfully received.

In asking for these things we have only in view What is necessary: and we have need of a place for everything So that everything Can be taken care of and Kept in its place.

Mr J.F.C Bultman. No 34 central St. Boston has vessels coming this way often and can forward packages for the Department

I am Sir with the greatest respect

Inclosure
List Books & papers on hand

Yours truly
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

List of Consular Forms on hand at Genoa 31st 1884

No	Numbers on hand	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13	33	Certificate on dep Ships papers
14	116	" " delivery " "
15	~~##~~	
16		
17	31	Certificate dety seamen
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24	32	Certificate to master for lobby house seamen
25	29	" " " " " " "
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		
32		
33	30	Cert and declary master & seamen
34		
35		
36	11	Bill Health (3 doz Wanted immediately)
37	39	manie nale (mulatt
38	38	manne Extender mulatt
39		
40		
41		

Books on hand

Books on hand

Journie Book
Ships daily Journal
Arrival & Departure of Crew vessels
American Seamen released
Marine suits pleaded
Marine Expenditures pleaded
Miscellaneous record Book
Account Current
U S Treasury Fees

Entry Books & Clearance Entry Seamen

84	on hand	29	Shipwrecked Seamen
85		32	Receipts by Consuls offert seamen
86			
87			
88			
89			
90		27	Rent etc
91		24	Vouchers for rent
92	—	24	Ex vouchers —
93			
94		29	Stat Cases relief —
95		34	Invoices Burial
96		32	Hospitals
97		19	Clothing
98		41	Burials
99		27	Ex wages
100		28	Heat Current
101		100	Rec Fees
102			
103		44	Summary Returns
104		14	Non Rec Book
105		14	Ag Ret Stat
106			
107			
108			
109			
110			
111			
112		20	Fur Slot acct Seal & Fees
113			
114			
115			
116			
117			
118			
119			
120		33	Arrm & Dep Vessels
121		24	Names of dead
122			
123		9	Names etc
124		22	Mariners in detail

121	22	Stat Hospital dens	
126	18	Rel Seamen irregulars.	
127			
128	31	Rel Exp[illegible]	
129	22	" Pharyngalis	
130			
131			
132			
133			
134			
135			
136			
137			
138	141	Dec cancer	Core pulmonis
139	141	" "	nat pulmonis
140	203	Cert immunis	
141	50	Rect Morb	Immun
142	52	Trans Immun	
143	57	Descriptus Cert	
144			
145			
146			
147			
148			
149			
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118			
119	41	Quar Transcript	
160			
161			
162			
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164			
165			
166			

a. 6 Aug 84.

Dft Hclair

Shreve

No 10 " = " U S Consulate. Foreo-Saka

" " " "

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 2 1884
RECEIVED.

Mor Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Leave of abbence for

Mor Charles Armand to

visit France

No 10 U S Consulate, Goree-Dakar

June 30th 1884

To the Honorable John Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Mr Charles Armand has been granted permission from this Consulate to visit his family in Foix, France, and sailed for Bordeaux in the Congo on the 26th instant.

He expects to return in October, and during the interim there is at present no probability that the Consul will be called away from his post.

I am Sir with respect
Yours truly
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 2 1884
RECEIVED

a. 7. aug. 84. St Clair

No 11 "C" U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject

Quarterly Returns to the Department of State, and allubiums & Dispatches No's 5 & 10 received from the same Department at this Consulate.

No 11 " = " U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

June 30th " " 1884

To the Honorable John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find Returns for the Quarter ending June 30th " " 1884, all of which I trust you will find correct.

The Extra wages from Sch Kipple have been remitted in accordance with your directions given in Dispatch No 5. Mch 12/84.

Some regard for appearances has compelled me, at my own expense, to furnish a flag-staff and furniture proper for the Consulate, for which I must leave my Government to take such action in the premises as it shall judge for its dignity and honor. Your

Dispatch No 10 as well as the Newspapers inform me that for Consular Service there has been a lack of Appropriations. I am not perhaps competent to offer Comments on this State of things, but while I have charge of a United States Consulate it shall not if I can help it wear an appearance of indigence.

I am Sir

Yours truly

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

Inclosures

No 1 Digest Invoice Book

" 2 Arrival & Departure Am vessels

" 3 Summary Consular business

" 4 Record Official Fees

No 12 " = " U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar
July 19th " " 1884

To the Honorable John Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you that the Brig Lucy W Snow left this port on the 18th " instant with one of her crew named Joseph Jacobs in close confinement on board for insolence, insubordination, and for attempting an assault on Captain D F Burgess. Master of the Lucy W Snow. with a Knife. The Brig is bound for Boston. and with a favorable Chance should arrive there by the middle of August.

I examined the man on board and found that he had no Cause whatever for complaint. He is, in my opinion. a dangerous Character, and the exemplary punishment of a few such by our Courts would do

much to promote discipline and safety in our vessels. But unfortunately there is practically no way to prosecute them. The Officers of vessels are generally poor men who cannot afford the delays of the law. and will let the worst of Criminals escape rather than appear against them.

The Lucy A Snow was cleared and ready for sea when the difficulty took place. Captain Burgess was anxious after it to have the man discharged, but seeing no other present way to get him out of the Colony. Whose Government is extremely unwilling to have evil-disposed persons imported into it. I had to advise him to take the man along in irons, and release him on repentance or not as his prudence and judgment may dictate.

I am Sir with respect

Yours truly

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

or Shall have asked authority, and allow Same forms &c, D'ft Clerk

approved & dated Feb 10/85

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT. 3 1884
RECEIVED.

No 14 " U S Consulate, Goree-Dakar

August 29th " 1884

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Acknowledgement of receipt of the last Consular Appropriation act.

Estimated cost of flag-staff and Cabinet for Archives; required by Despatch No 12 from the Department of State.

Sundry Statements showing the desirability of sending more books. forms. and a new flag.

No 14 — U S Consulate, Goree-Dakar
August 29th 1884

To the Honorable John Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

In accordance with the requests contained in your 'Circular' dated July 14th 1884, and in your Despatch No 12 dated Aug 7/84. I hereby acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the last 'Consular Appropriation Act', and submit for Consideration an account of the Expenses I have been to to make the Consulate tenable.

In brief, I have expended for a new hardpine Cabinet, of large size, and constructed with a special view to the preservation of its Contents. Fifty dollars; For a new well painted mast, made from the heart of a new

Spruce Spar 38 ft long. and
securely Fastened to the wall.
twenty-two dollars; Total
Seventy-two dollars. There is
no immediate need of a Letter
press. Safe. or other articles of
Furniture. as I can supply them
without much detriment. but a
Flag-Staff and Large book-Case
are indispensable.

In addition I beg to call Your
attention to my dispatch No 9
which contains a list of Books
and Forms needed with directions
how to Send them. and we also
need another Flag. the present Stamped
one not being at all durable or
Capable of being mended. I have
now only two blank Forms for
Bills of Health. and Shall
possibly be out before any
Can be Furnished

I have the honour to be
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

No 15 " US Consulate. Goree-Dakar
October 6th " 1884

To the Honorable John Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find Returns & Accounts for the Quarter ending September 30th " 1884 all of which I trust you will find correct.

I am Sir with respect
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

Inclosures

No 1 Digest of Invoice Book 1 Slot
" 2 Arrival & Departure of Am Vessels
" 3 Summary of Consular Business file
" 4 Record of Treasury Fees and

[FORM NO. 103.]

SUMMARY of business at the United States Consulate at Goree-Dakar.

during the quarter ended September, 30, 188 .

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Vessels in port from last quarter, Two.

Vessels arriving during present quarter, Two.

Vessels departing, Four.

Vessels remaining in port, None.

Tonnage arriving, 368.96

Tonnage departing, 762.70

Fees received, $ 13.25 including certificates given.

Expenses, including salary, $ Fees due from Government 85.74

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in port from last quarter, 18

Seamen arriving, 18

Seamen shipped, 36

Seamen died, None

Seamen discharged, //

Seamen deserted, //

Seamen departed, //

Seamen in port, //

SYNOPSIS OF SEAMEN'S ACCOUNT.

	DR.	CR.
Balance from previous quarter	$	$
Received for extra wages		
Expended for seamen		
Balance		

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES AT Goree Dakar.

September, 30, 1884.

Peter Strickland

U. S. Consul.

REG. S.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 18 1884
RECEIVED

Dispatch

Dft Hclair

No 16 — U S Consulate, Goree-Dakar

October 22nd, 1884.

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Response to Circular dated August 21st 1884, asking for information with a view to the reorganisation of the Consular Service

No 16 — U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar.
October 22 and 1884.

To the Honorable John Davis
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

By last mail I received a Circular dated August 21st. 1884. requesting informations with a view to the reorganization of the Consular Service. I with them as briefly as may be, and of necessity in round roughly estimated numbers, give you as graphic an idea as I can of French Senegal, its commercial facilities and its possibilities.

Geographically,

French Senegal extends from the "Great Desert" to near Sierra Leone, embracing a Section of Coast about Six Hundred Miles in Length. For the most

part extremely fertile, and abounding with navigable Rivers which render access to the interior comparatively cheap and easy. Of these the Senegal River is navigable for 600 miles during half of the year, and is being connected with the Niger by a Railroad from Bafoulabe to Bammakou which will give it the trade of the whole upper Niger valley. The other Rivers of importance are the Saloum, the Casamanza, the Cassini, the Nunez, the Pongo, the Debreeka, and the Mellacree; all navigable for distances ranging from 10 to 150 miles. — Sandwiched between the French Sections of Coast are some English Settlements confined closely to the banks of the Gambia, which is a magnificent River navigable for 400 miles, and some Portuguese Settlements about

Gambana, where there are also three fine Rivers each navigable for more than a hundred miles. The Commerce of both the English and Portuguese possessions is essentially under French Control, and Goree-Dakar from its central position and accessibility to mail Steamers is the Commercial emporium of the whole Coast.

Of Cities & Towns.

St. Louis, built in Moorish European style on an island in the Senegal River, is the Capital, with a large Commerce, and contains with its suburbs about 30.000 inhabitants. Goree-Dakar with their suburbs, including Rufisk in sight on the Game Bay, contain fully 25000 inhabitants, and there are numerous towns further South in French Senegal which contain from one to five thousand inhabitants, all

during a thriving trade with Saree, (which is a free port) by means of Coasters ranging from 10 to 150 tons. many of them timbered with mahogany and Fusewood which abounds at different places on the Coast.

The magnificent Bay of Saree is 20 miles across from East to West and from 3 to five miles deep, forming one of the safest and most capacious Harbours in the world. It contains no detached dangers of consequence, the navigation being clear in all parts at the distance of a mile from the Shore, and in it no lasting gale ever blows. Of its present Commerce I have no Statistics at hand from which to infer the amount, but have seen, exclusive of war vessels

in going and coming Call at
Para Four times a month.
In addition to these two lines
a boat from the English line
of Steamers once a month, and
one from a Hamburgh line
of steamers once a month,
besides several sailing
to merchants vessels sometimes
Carry the mails but do not
make their trips regularly.

~~Amount of American Trade~~

The amount of American
Goods at present consumed
yearly in French Senegal
Cannot amount to less than
one Million dollars in value,
but of this only about one
fifth part is brought here
by Americans, who have been
steadily driven off by Competition
because the Conditions of the
trade are against them.
French agents in Boston
and New York buy such

But I hope to explain fully about this in the near future, and to will now and by stating that with the present depressing influences there will not probably be appointed Country to American Firms Foreign Factories more than $ 60.000 in Position. It will consist of Hides, Furs Copal, and Indian Rubber, and much of the same kinds of Produces outside go from here to Europe will finally reach America to pay for Goods which French agents buy and ships from Here.

The foregoing remarks I hope will serve to give the Government a sufficient idea of the importance of this place in regard to the Consular Service, but there is much that would perhaps be more interesting to the

of her Generals. And more
recently Brune d'L'Isle, at
present Sir in Command
in Languin. How the Enemy
would relish the American
representation time changed
Look to a nice Consultation
as seems to be proposed I
Can only guess from a long
Knowledge of the French
Character, but I presume I
Shall not do wrong in
Suggesting that I think such
a measure would be hardly
favorable to American interests
here, and perhaps Cause subsequent
Hold the position to be treated
with as Brigish publications by
the Officials whose views might be
far from agreeable.

I am Sir with respect
Very true Yours
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

count

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 1 1884
RECEIVED.

Ans'd
Resp'to
Jan. 17 85.

No. 17. United States Consulate, Goree-Dakar,
November 10. 1884.

Jno. P. Stockland
to the Hon. John Davis.
Assist. Sec. of State.

Subject, - Arrival at Goree of crew of the wrecked Schr. "Ripple".

Abstract of contents:

The eight men sent to Goree from Portuguese, C.V.I. by Consul Lease, arrive all well. No further action taken.

No. 17. United States Consulate, Goree-Dakar,
November, 10. 1884.—

Hon. John Davis,
Assist. Sec. of State.
Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I have to report, with reference to the wreck of the Schr. "Triple" at Porto Praia C.V.I. on the 20th ult. the particulars of which the Department will have been advised by Consul Lease, that the eight men sent by him per Brig "Lucy W. Snow" arrived at this port in good condition on the 4 inst. As they all belong here, no further action has been deemed necessary.—

I am, Sir, your obedient Servt,
D. Strickland
U.S. Consul.

Interesting

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 20 1885
RECEIVED.

St Clair

No 18

U S Consulate at Goree-Dakar

December 18th 1884.

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

New telegraphic and railroads facilities for Senegal

noted in my dispatch No. Oct 1-1884
HHS

No 18

U S Consulate at Goree-Dakar

December 18th 1884

To the Honorable John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that a "Cable" has been laid between the Canary Islands and St Louis and that the latter place is connected with Goree-Dakar by a land-wire. The whole system is now open for business and there is a probability that it will soon be extended to other important ports along the coast.

The railroad between Dakar and St Louis is reported near completion

I am Sir. Yours truly

D Stuckland

U S Consul at Goree-Dakar

Vote Seals

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1885
RECEIVED.

No 19 Noted a 6 Mar 85.

U S Consulate at Goree-Dakar

January 22nd 1885

Mr. Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Returns and Accounts

For the Quarter ending Dec 31. 1884

Also

Annual returns Jan 1884

No 19 U S Consulate at Goree - Dakar

January 22nd 1885

To the Honorable John Davis

Assistant-Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find Returns & Accts for the Quarter ending December 31st 1884. with Annual Returns for the same year, all of which I trust will be found correct

I am Sir, Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

Inclosures

No 1 Form 117 Digest & Invoice Book

" 2 " 120 Arrivals & Departures Am Vessels

" 3 " 121 Returns deceased Am Seaman

" 4 " 103 Summary Consular business

" 5 " 101 Record Official Fees

Annular

" 6 " 123 Names Persons Consulate

" 7 " " List Despatches Dept State

(FORM NO. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, ~~together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them,~~ ~~and taken possession of by, or deposited with~~ to be accounted for U.S. Consul at Boston by Captains from Oct 1st to Dec 31st 18XX inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.		NAME OF PERSON.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
Dec	26	George Wath	Australia	Lucy W Snow	Hospital at Para		Left with master of vessel to be accounted for to Shipping Commissioner at Boston
"	31	Charles Jensen	Norway	"	Hospital at Para		

D Stoddard

U. S. Consul.

Dakar. Senegal
P S Strickland
U S Consul
Dec Quarter 1884
Names deceased
Am Citizens. Form 121

Notice

A. 6. Mar. '85.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 20 1885
RECEIVED

No. 20. U.S. Consulate, Goree-Dakar
" " " "
January 24th " 1886

Mor Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Death of two seamen named respectively George Watt and Charles Jensen in the Hospital at Goree from the Brig Lucy W Snow; their "accounts" being enclosed

U S Consulate at Goree - Dakar

No 20 January 24th 1885

To the

Honorable John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

It becomes my painful duty to report to you the death from Typhoid Malarial Fever in the Hospital at Goree of two Seamen from the Brig Lucy A Snow named George Wath and Charles Jensen respectively. The decease of the former occurred Dec 26th and of the last mentioned Dec 31st. 1884. All the Crew of the Brig have been sick with the same complaint, and Down being short & Weak-handed She is not yet ready for Sea.

The Clothing and effects of the deceased Seaman will be Cared for by the Captain on board who is bound to Boston

so that there will be no need of interference from this Consulate.

Enclosed please find the wages account of the aforesaid Seamen. a Copy of which will be attached to the Papers of the vessel

I am Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

Inclusures

No 1 — Wages account of George Watts

No 2 — " — " — " — Charles Jensen

deceased Seamen
Boy Lucy A Sewall

Jane Baker
P Strickland
2e S Cornwall

Acct George Watts
Deceased Seamen
Boy Lucy A Lewis

U S Consulate, Goree-Dakar. Dec 31st 1884

Account of Charles Jensen, of Norway, deceased seaman of the Brig Lucy W Snow.

Joined the vessel at Boston September 4th 1884.
Died in Hospital at Goree Dec 31st 1884
Intervening time 3 months and 27 days
Whole amount of wages at $20.00 per month. $78.00

Contra

Clothing, etc. as per Slop-book, $4.30
Money drawn abroad as per vouchers $8.00 $12.30

Balance due Line of his decease $65.70

I hereby certify that the above is a true account of the balance of wages due Charles Jensen seaman of the Brig Lucy W Snow so far as can ascertain the same.

Witness
J Burgess
Lucy W Snow "

P Strickland
U S Consul
" "

acct Charles Jensen
deceased Seaman
Brig
Lucy W Smith

" "

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1885
RECEIVED

Mr St Clair
to
Mr Hunt

Ref to D. Ltr

U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

No 21

February 18th 1885

Mr Peter Hickland
To the Department of State.

Subject
Request for Leave of
Absence to visit America

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 26 1885
RECEIVED

Dft Claire
+
Wm St Claire

Ref to D. of S. Ltr

U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

No 21

February 18th 1885

Mr Peter Crickland
To the Department of State.

Subject
Request for Leave of
Absence to visit America

No 21 = U S Consulate, Goree-Dakar

February 18th 1885

To the Honorable John Davis

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

Having remained at my post steadily for more than a year I deem that my health and interests require a vacation in America of sufficient length to avoid the next rainy Season which lasts from June to November. This of course includes a longer period for one visit than is contemplated from "Consular Regulations", but owing to the expense and difficulty of making passages it is not practicable to make one shorter visit each year, and staying longer in Africa to increases the bilious habit that no short vacation is sufficient to clear the blood from Malarial poison

and prevent the organic diseases which result from a protracted bilious habit. I have therefore respectfully to request a leave of absence which shall extend from June to November, which at Paree entirely covers the period of the rains, and precludes the probability of a malarial attack even after my arrival out

Mr Armand. The Vice & Deputy had a similar vacation last season: he is now on hand for business and expects to be through the rains: probably also he will have my Son George Strickland with him to state in any case it seems as though the Consulate will be sufficiently provided for until I can arrive back again

I am Sir with respect
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
W S Counsul

U S Consulate. Gorée-Dakar
No 22 April 13th 1885

To the Honorable
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find
Returns & Accounts for the
Quarter ending March 31st 1885
all of which I trust will be
found Correct

I am Sir, Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

Inclosures

No 1. Form 117 — Digest & Invoice Book
" 2. " 120 — Arrivals & Departure Am vessels
" 3. " 103 — Summary Consular business
" 4 " ~~101~~ — Record Official Fees

K 5

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 8 1885
RECEIVED.

US Consulate, Goree-Dakar

No 23 April 13th 1885

Mon Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Acknowledgement of receipt of Circular dated March 7th Officially advising of the appointment by the President and entrance upon duty of the Honorable T F Bayard as Secretary of State.

U S Consulate, Goree - Dakar

No 23 April 13th " 1885

To the Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

I have the honor to
inform you that through
a Circular dated March 7th " 1885
I am Officially advised
of the appointment by the
President and entrance upon
his duties of the Honorable
J F Dwyard as
Secretary of State.

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED

Enclosure No. 4
Navy
6 June 85
ANC

U S Consulate, Goree-Dakar

No 24

April 14th 1885.

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State.

Subject
Visit of Flag-Ships
Lancaster to Goree-Dakar

U S Consulate: Goree-Dakar

No 24

April 14th 1885

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that the U S Flag-ships "Lancaster". Admiral English arrived here during the night of March 15th and continued in port until the end of the month. Not being apprised that she was expected I had just left for the Gambia to transact some business made necessary by the sudden death of the French & Portuguese Consul there and unfortunately I could not return until just after the Lancaster had sailed. Every attention was

paid the Ship by Mr Armand the Vice-Consul and by my Son George who was present to assist so that the Officers on leaving expressed themselves as highly pleased with their visit. I have always considered Saree the best place for a naval rendevous of any port in the South-eastern Atlantic Ocean and all that I have heard from American Officers who have been here on the subject fully corroborates my opinion. Captain Endlow of the Lunnebang declared it "One of the finest ports he had ever seen. and some of the Officers of the Lancaster thought it the best place they had seen in Africa. The Lancaster after cooling sailed on the first of April

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland. U.S. Consul

" "

U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

No 25 April 14th 1885

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to
inform you that through
a "Circular" dated Mch 21st 1885
I am Officially advised of
your appointment by the
President and entrance
upon duty as Assistant Secretary
of State

I am Sir with respect
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

D. of H. Clive

No 26 U S Consulate, Foree-Dakar
April 14th 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1885
RECEIVED

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Reasons for Surrendering
Flag-Staff & Cabinet without
awaiting Authority from
the Department, alluded
to in Despatch from the
Department No 14

U S Consulate, Goree - Dakar

No 26 April 14th 1885

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

In the Despatch from the Department No 14. just rect received. I am notified that my estimate for cost of flag-staff & cabinet for Consulate sent in my Despatch to the Department No 14 of Aug 29/84 has been allowed for which I am thankful. But as mention is made that I possibly erred in not Wailing for permission to get them I respectfully submit the following as an explanation.

My first request for the

before-mentioned articles was sent in my Despatch No 9 dated more than one year ago. and I have only just received notice through Despatch No 14 from the Department that my request has been complied With. In the long interval without a Cabinet in which to keep the Books & Forms I could scarcely have transacted business. and without a suitable place to display my Flag on proper occasions as in the presence of fleets I should certainly have been guilty of the gravest discourtesy. Under the Circumstances and without at all compromising the Department except as it judges of what is equitable I supplied the needful. Hoping that this explanation will prove Satisfactory to the Department I am With the greatest respect Very truly Yours. Peter Strickland U S Consul

Sent the Forms a. 25th June 85.

ordered.

No 27 " — U S Consulate. Corea-Dalcar

" " " "

May 21st. 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 22 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Acknowledgement of the receipt of a box from the Department containing a Flag, Despatch-Book. Forms. etc, etc

U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

No 27 May 21st. 1885

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

The Bark Jennie Gustman which was here towards the end of last month brought from the Department of State for this Consulate a Despatch and some other blank books, an American Flag, and a quantity of Forms, some of which were very much needed, particularly the one for Bills of Health. Unfortunately among the Forms were none marked A, B or C mentioned in the Circular from the Department dated July 30th 1884. I received only a few by mail at the time, and being out was induced to render my Returns & Accounts for the March

quarter according to the old method.

As I have hitherto taken a press copy of all despatches to the Department they will be transcribed into the Despatch Book at Leisure. With the exception of the Forms A, B & C before-mentioned the Consulate seems now fairly supplied with materials necessary for business.

I am Sir With respect

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

Enclosure Fring

Mr Scanlan
St Lair

a. 15 Aug. 85.

U.S. Consulate, Goree-Dakar

No 28

June 3d 1885

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 6 1885
RECEIVED.

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Reply to Shue & Leathers
Circular dated April 8th 1885

Cop. July
85.

Cop. Aug 85.

Copies for publication

7.

U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar
No 28 June 3d 1885

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have just received "Shoe & Leather" Circular dated April 6th 1885, and as there are no statistics at hand or indeed available to impart information I can only reply from impressions derived from long experience.

There are probably no articles of American leather manufacture used in Senegal at present. About 1878 an American Merchant named Matthew Bartlett sent two or three small Invoices of light fancy shoes & slippers which sold well; but on his retirement from the business which happened two or three

U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar
No 28 June 3d 1885

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

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years later all such Shipments were discontinued.

The only American Merchant runs doing business regularly in Senegal is F C Bultman Esq. No 34 Central St, Boston. All others have either failed up or been driven off by European Competition. Mr Bultman for reasons which will appear hereafter has hitherto made no Shipments of articles of leather manufacture.

There is at present no demand for leather in Senegal. Most of Shoes the Consumption is quite large and rapidly increasing. All kinds are in request, but light Fancy Shoes are most wanted. All Sizes are wanted, but for the most part they should be medium inclined to small. Very long-necked Slantations feet are not prevalent in this part of Africa.

The Principal reason

why slaves cannot with advantage
be exported from America to Africa
lies in the fact that excepting to
a very limited extent, as in the case
of Hides & Rubber, Americans cannot
take the produce of the Country in
payment. American Vessels consequently
earn scarcely any freight Inwards,
so that an outward voyage only
can be counted on to pay all
expenses and yield a profit.
American Merchants under such
conditions can only handle at a
living profit a few staples,
generally not much manufactured,
that are peculiary American,
such as Tobacco, Lumber, Petroleum,
and some Kinds of Provisions.
It is next to impossible without
taking produce in payment, as
Europeans do, to compete successfully
against Goods of European Manufacture.
Our Merchants are now obliged
to deal only with the large
European Houses who can give

Bills in payment, and not
of these large numbes being always
stocked with Goods of Europan
manufacture which they are compelled
to receive from their principals in
Europe are of course keenly interested
to keep competing American Goods
out of the market.

The principal production
of Senegambia is peanuts, of
which 7.000.000 bushels are said to
be exported to Europe annually.
For a few years subsequent to our
Civil War a portion of this peanut
trade, in spite of our high tariff.
was diverted to the United States.
All our vessels then carried full
and paying cargoes homewards.
which enabled our merchants to
deal with traders of small means.
and introduce new articles in
spite of the opposition of the
large European Houses. Senegal
ports were at that time
much frequented by American

other important industries it is of course not my province to determine. I simply state the facts which have come under my observation, because they have a practical bearing on the questions I am expected to answer. Probably however the American outgrowing interest is now so well established that if the duty which hos fostered it were repealed to-morrow the receipts of the farmers would suffer no sensible diminution, while if American Merchants could only be enabled to ship enough of nuts to ballast their vessels it might give them a hold of this market sufficient to control it for all articles in the manufacture of which Americans are supposed to excel.

Finally, there seems to be no reason but the one referred to why American Shoe-dealers should not find as profitable a market here for their wares as in any other Foreign County of like population and resources. It will perhaps be a century before the Senegambians begin to manufacture Shoes for themselves, but their purchasing disposition and capacity are improving every day.

I have the honor to be

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

per S Rembul

" " "

U S Consulate, Goree-Dakar

No 29

June 8th 1885

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

By the last Mail I received a "Circular" from the Department giving directions what to do in case "Cholera" should break out during the coming Summer, and also one dated April 21st. 1885. advising of a change of Quarters from the Messieurs Maurel Frère & Cie to the Messrs Brown. Shipley & Cie of London. England.

In relation to the Cholera, Bef if the strictest of Quarantines can avail anything it will be kept away from here. Since the terrible epidemics of Yellow Fever which ravaged Senegal from 878 to 1882 there has been no let

up in the vigilance of the Health Authorities in the matter of Quarantine. Though it must be confessed they have in the meantime given but small attention to general Quarantine. Should an epidemic of any kind break out I will advise instantly.

In this connection it may be proper for me to mention that I have already advised the Collector of Savannah by mail of the sailing of a German vessel called the Tiger from the Coal Depot at Dakar Without a Consular Bill of Health: and since writing I have been informed that the Captain of the Tiger was warned by the English Consul who is also the Coal & Steamships agent that he ought not to take onboard a sick which might result in a fine and Quarantine. The vessel in question sailed from Dakar sometime in April and has probably arrived at Savannah

on this. There was no
sickness in the Colony at
the time: Most of these Cattle
are all reared in the immediate
vicinity of where the mail-
boats from Rio Coal. which
often have Yellow-Fever on
board. if a Custom Dill
of Health is of any value,
they of all others Should not
be admitted in any Port
whatever one. The owners probably
relied on by Such Captains is.
that from the Commencement of the
Mail-Steamers. a Custom-House
has been established at Dakar.
and that Consequently although
only one mile from town with
Cheap Ferry accommodation it
is another Port. Goree-Dakar
is our City however as formerly;
the City Hall. Court of Justice;
and all the Consultation but
the English being in Town.
Most of the Foreign Captains

which have cleared their vessels for ports in the United States have obtained their Bills of Health at the Consulate as a matter of Course. and I am fully persuaded that the real motive of all who do not take one is to avoid paying the fee. When these Colliers arrive at Dakar their Masters do not always know what their next destination will be, so it is practically almost impossible for the Consulate to keep the run of such vessels. They are busy in discharging which gives time for their owners to find Customers for them in other parts of the world. and of the nature of the business and where to go they are often advised by Cable only an hour or two before sailing. Green Harbour

being an open port vessels are enabled to sail from it almost at the moment of clearance which with no cargo besides ballast only takes a few minutes to effect. It seems to follow then that if our Southern Ports would be protected from a forbidden traffic of danger vessels from African Ports where there are Consuls should be required to conform with the provisions of the law or suffer the penalty of which one example would forever suffice.

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 3 1885
RECEIVED

a. 13 aug. 85.

Inc

U.S. Consulate, Goree-Dakar

No 30

July 13th 85

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Death of Charles Armand Esq.
Vice-Consul & Deputy Jus Goree-Dakar,
on board the Packet Congo.

July 4th 1885, while on his way to France, by direction of of a Physician of the French Marine, in the hope of recovering his health.

U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

No 30

July 13th " 1885

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assisstant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

It becomes my painful
duty to inform you of the
death of Charles Armand Esq
our esteemed Vice-Consul
& Deputy for this Port.
This sad event took place
July 4th " on board the Pucket
Cango which sailed from
here for Bordeaux July 1st.
Mr Armand was accompanied
by his family, and undertook
the voyage by direction of
his Physician hoping to
reach a healthier climate
before his malady should

assume an aspect which would make Recovery hopeless. His Constitution however had previously been broken by staying five consecutive years in Africa without Change: and although he staid in France four months of last season in order to recruit the remedy came too late to restore the vital forces which had been lost.

Mr Armand was highly respected in Senegal. and on the 7th inst. the day after the reception of the news of his death, the flags of the English, German, Italian Portuguese & Spanish Consulates were displayed at half-mast, as also the French flag over the Government buildings and from the Chamber of Commerce.

I am Sir with respect, Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland, H.B.M. Consul

U S Consulate. Coree - Dalcar

No 31 July 13th 1885

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Before discussing the subject of the appointment of a Successor for Mr. Armand, I desire respectfully to call the attention of the Department with a view to some explanation of the enclosed copies of letters received at this Consulate from the Legation at Paris. It will be seen thereby that my request for a leave of absence to visit America. preferred in my Despatch No 21. and dated February 18th. met with an unqualified Refusal. and until I know the grounds

of that refusal I am at
a loss in preferring another
request which in the not
distant future may be
absolutely necessary for me.
If it was thought that
I asked for a visit too
protracted. I have only
to urge Universal Customs.
The extreme precautions taken
by naval vessels while
navigating ocean in the good
season on this coast. and
above all the melancholy
fate of my Colleague Mr
Armand. whose death was
caused solely by blood poisoning
from Malaria. Though habituated
to extreme Sanitary Conditions for
the last twenty-five years I
am suffering came from the
same cause. I have not been
six months away from Africa
in eight years. and with
this fact in view it can

and I expect him here
early in September. It
is not perhaps delicate
for a Father to recommend
his own Son. and I shall
not do so only to State
facts which under the
circumstances may be
acted on or not as the
Department shall think
proper. He is 21 years of
age. was born in New
London, Connecticut, has
been liberally educated both
Classically & Commercially.
writes an elegant hand
and can both speak and
write the French language
with facility. He was
with me here all of last
season and has altogether
lived as many as three
years in Africa. He has
also been in France &
England and several voyages

I shall continue to render the best service which my ability will allow, due proportion to the means will allow. For me to make occasional journies visits about the Post is imperative, and it is also necessary that I should sometimes go home. It is easy however to arrange so that the Consulate will not be neglected. And with an apology for these extended remarks I am Sir with respect

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

Jr Consul

" " "

Inclosure

Copies of Letters concerning "Leave of absence" Forwarded from the Legation at Paris

No. 110

Department of State

Washington March 27th 1888

Lewis D Morlan Esq

&c &c &c

Sir

I acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No 732, forwarding an application from Peter Strickland, Our Consul at Dawe-Togo for a leave of absence to visit America & home to inform you that his request has not been granted

& am Sir your Obdt Servt

(signed) T F Bayard

Mr. Clair

Owing to exhaustion of the appn for Cert. Expenses Consular Service 1883. Mr. Stricklands draft for $72.00 cannot be paid until Legislative provision is made for same by next Session of Congress. His draft will be held until the appropriation is available unless he directs otherwise in a

In

U S Consulate. Coree-Dakan

No 32 July 20th 1885

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find Returns
& Accounts from this Consulate
for the June Quarter of 1885.
which on examination I trust
will be found correct.

In the "Rent & Miscellaneous
Expense Account I have charged
for the Mast & Furniture first
asked for in my Despatch No 9.
of April 10/84; and again alluded
to in my Despatch No 14. of August
29th 1884. The Amount. $72.00
was accepted by the Department
in Despatch No 14 of Feb 10/85.
and an explanation on the
subject in Despatch
No 16 from the Department.

Enclosed with the Rent
& Miscellaneous Expense account
Please find my Draft Number
One for $72.00 made payable
to myself in a Treasury Draft
at this Consulate. This, if allowable,
is just as convenient for me at
Present as any other method of
payment, and will Cause
whatever loss there might be in
exchange.

I am Sir with respect
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland. Ue S Consul

Inclosures

Stat
No 1 " Digest of Invoice Book
" 2 " Arrival & Departure Am Vessels
Fwd 3 " Summary Consular business
Amt 4 " Secure Treasury Fees
Notes 5 " Aggregate Fees Received
" 6 " Rent & Miscellaneous Expense
Account with Vouchers
and Draft for $72.00

[Form No. 103.]

SUMMARY of business at the United States Consulate at Guinea-Dakar

during the quarter ended June 30th, 1885.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Vessels in port from last quarter, None

Vessels arriving during present quarter, Seven

Vessels departing, Seven

Vessels remaining in port, None

Tonnage arriving, 1022 66/100

Tonnage departing, 1022 66/100

Fees received, $ 40.50

Expenses, including salary, $ 40.50

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in port from last quarter, None

Seamen arriving, Sixty eight

Seamen shipped, One

Seamen died, None

Seamen discharged, Four

Seamen deserted, None

Seamen departed, Sixty-four

Seamen in port, Nine

SYNOPSIS OF SEAMEN'S ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance from previous quarter	$	$
Received for extra wages		
Expended for seamen		
Balance		

Consulate of the United States at Guinea-Dakar

June 30th, 1885.

Peter Strickland

U. S. Consul.

STEREO-S.

3

Goree - Dakar

P Stricke

Consul

June Quarte

Summary Consu

Form 10

" "

Navy

L'y H Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 5 1885
RECEIVED

U S Consulate, Goree-Dakar

No 38

September 7th 1885

To Navy
Oct 17 '85

Mon Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
New facilities for
Coaling Steamers at
Goree - Dakar

U S Consulate, Goree - Dakar

No 83

September 7th 1883

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Asst Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find a letter from Eugene Pamade Esq. agent of Cory Brothers. Coal-dealers at Cardiff. Wales. which announces officially the establishment by them of a large Coaling Station at this port.

The Coal is stored on board of a large hulk lately arrived which was once the Comewhat famous packet-Ship New World of New York. She is provided with a Steam apparatus whereby one hundred tons

of coal can be transferred
to a Steamer in a very short
time at the not extravagant
price of Forty-five Francs per
ton. The Office of Mr Lamade
is on the main Street of Foce
and not far from the
landing-place.

With these increased
facilities for coaling vessels
the Port of Foce-Dalmas,
which is always easy of
access, and has excellent
telegraphic and mail facilities,
will be one of the most
convenient points of rendezvous in this part
of the Atlantic.

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

" "

Inclosure
Letter from Mr Lamade with translation

Gorée 4 Septembre 85

EUGÈNE RAMADE,

GORÉE (SENEGAMBIA),

W. C. A.

Monsieur Le Consul
des Etats Unis
Gorée.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que la maison Cory Brothers & Co de Cardiff vient de faire amener en rade de Dakar un pontons destiné à servir de dépôt de charbon.

Ce batiment est mouillé sur de fonds de 24 @ 28 pieds & peut être accosté en toute sécurité pour les steamers.

Le prix du charbon est provisoirement fixé à £. 45- ou £ 1. 16/. par tonneau d'après les renseignements donnés par le Gouverneur -

Le Charbon est de Cardiff & du type Cory Merthyr.

Je vous prie de vouloir bien porter ces renseignements à la connaissance de votre Gouvernement, cette nouvelle occasion.

Je vous prie d'agréer Mondieu le Consul
l'assurance de mes sentiments respectueux.

Eug. Ramaud

Agent Consulaire.

(Translation by Geo Strickland)

To Monsieur, the Consul of the
United States of America,
Gorée-Dakar, September, 4. 1885.

Sir, — I have the honor to inform you that the firm of Cory Brothers & Co., of Cardiff have placed a huge hulk in the anchorage off Dakar to be used as a coal-dépot.

This vessel is anchored in from twenty-four to twentyeight feet of water, and steamers can go alongside in perfect safety. The coal comes from Cardiff, and the price is provisionally fixed at fortyfive francs per ton (or £1—16/-.) The delivery will be rapidly accomplished by means of a steamwinch.

Please have the goodness to acquaint your Government of this new institution and accept the kind assurances of

Yours respectfully,

Eugene Ramade
Agent Cory Bros. & Co.

a + Bnd offrs
31 Oct 85 Encl to Disp from

Dft Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 24 1885
RECEIVED.

U S Consulate, Goree - Dakar

No 34

September 29th 1885

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Sir

Subject

Response to Dispatches

from the Department of State,

Numbered 19. 20. & 21. on the death

of Mr Armand. the nomination

of Mr George Strickland to fill

his place. and the granting of

a leave of Absence to visit

America.

U S Consulate. Soree-Dakar
No 34 September. 29th " 1885

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

The Dispatches from the Department numbered 19. 20 & 21. with Bond for Mr George Strickland enclosed. were received duly and all had proper attention.

Mrs Armand has been notified of the sympathy and condolence of the Department, and the Official Bond for Mr George Strickland has been executed and enclosed. The 'leave of absence' will not now be availed of because the unhealthy season is nearly past; later on

however the permission
will be used with thankfulness.
My thanks are also due the
Department for the prompt
and kind manner in which
my communication was accepted.

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Felix Strickland
U.S. Consul

Inclosure

Official Bond of Mr Serge Strickland
containing his handwriting
and Signature.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 4 1885
RECEIVED

No 35 — U.S. Consulate, Foree-Dakar
October 1, 1885

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Transmitting Returns &
Accounts for the September Quarter. 1885

U S Consulate, Goree - Dakar

No 35

Oct 12th 1885

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find Returns &
Accounts from this Consulate for the
September Quarter of 1885 which on
Examination & Audit will be found
Correct, although Sickness has prevented
the Consul from going through with
them personally

I am Sir with respect

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland. U S Consul

Inclosures

Stat No 1 " " Report Immunic Bank

" 2 " " Annual & Dep Am Consuls

Tills " 3 " " Summary Consular business

Fees " 4 " " Fee Penny Fees

[Form No. 103.]

SUMMARY of business at the United States Consulate at Goree-Dakar

during the quarter ended September 30, 188 5.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Vessels in port from last quarter,	None. -0-
Vessels arriving during present quarter,	Five -5-
Vessels departing,	Five -5-
Vessels remaining in port,	None. -0-
Tonnage arriving,	758.62
Tonnage departing,	758.62
Fees received, $	$40.68
Expenses, including salary, $	$40.68

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in port from last quarter,	None -0-
Seamen arriving,	Thirtynine -39-
Seamen shipped,	Eight -8-
Seamen died,	None -0-
Seamen discharged,	Eight natives on account of voyage to America.
Seamen deserted,	None -0-
Seamen departed,	Thirtynine -39-
Seamen in port,	None -0-

SYNOPSIS OF SEAMEN'S ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance from previous quarter	$	$
Received for extra wages		
Expended for seamen		
Balance		

Consulate of the United States at Goree Dakar,

October 1st, 188 5

Peter Strickland

U. S. Consul.

STEREO-S.

Goree-Dakar

October, 1st 1885.

Peter Stuckland

Consul

Summary of Business

September quarter.

Form. 103.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC. 8 1885
RECEIVED.

Dft H Clair

U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

No 36

Nov 13th 1885

Copy to Navy
11 Jan 86.

Mrs Peter Strickland
To the Department of State.

Subject
New Cables connecting
Goree-Dakar with other points

U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

No 36

Nov 13th 1885

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to report that a "cable" has just been successfully laid from the British Steamer Silvertown which connects this port with Santiago. Cape de Verde Islands. By Courtesy obtained I have already used this "Cable" for two messages, but it will not be formally opened for business much before the middle of December.

The same Steamer is laying a Cable today which is to connect with the one already in use between St Louis and the Canary Islands: this will

make our Cable Communication
with Europe more direct and
prevent many of the mistakes
which now not unfrequently occur.
The "Silverdawn" is also within
a week to be used for laying
a "Cable" between this port and
a point on the main-land directly
opposite the "Iles of Los" which
lie about 65 miles N N W of
Sierra Leone. This Cable is
to be connected by a branch
with the Ports of Bissau &
Bulama in the Portuguese
Possessions, and the Surveying
Steamer "Buccaneer" left here about
a week since to perform that
service. It is intended that
all these lines shall be organised
for business before Christmas of
of the present year.

I am esteemed Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

H. B. Consul

No 37 " " U S Consulate. Goree - Dakar

January 18th " " 1886

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find

Returns & Accounts from this Consulate

for the December Quarter. 1885. Which

on examination I trust will be

found correct.

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

" "

Inclosures

Stat No 1 " " Digest of Invoice Book

" " 2 " " Arrival & departure Am vessels

Title " " 3 " " Summary Consular busines

Cust " " 4 " " Record of Official Fees

Title " " 5 " " Names of Persons employed. &c

Do " " 6 " " List of Dispatches for Curnt year

[Form No. 103.]

SUMMARY of business at the United States Consulate at Goree - Dakar
during the quarter ended Dec 31st, 1886.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Vessels in port from last quarter, None
Vessels arriving during present quarter, Four
Vessels departing, Four
Vessels remaining in port, None
Tonnage arriving, 997.57
Tonnage departing, 997.57
Fees received, $ 58.07 as per Fee-Book
Expenses, including salary, $ 58.07

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in port from last quarter, None
Seamen arriving, 33
Seamen shipped, 10
Seamen died, None
Seamen discharged, 9
Seamen deserted, None
Seamen departed, 34
Seamen in port, None

SYNOPSIS OF SEAMEN'S ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance from previous quarter	$	$
Received for extra wages		
Expended for seamen		
Balance		

no money received or expended on account of Seamen

Consulate of the United States at Goree - Dakar
Jan 1st, 1886.

Peter Strickland
U. S. Consul.

EREO-S.

January 18th in 1886

Peter Strickland
U S Consul

December Quarter 1885
Summary Consular business
Form 103
" "

D. of St. Clear

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 19 1886
RECEIVED.

No 38 — U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

March 30th 1886

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Reply to Dispatch
No 24 : reasons for not
transmitting "Return of unofficial
Fees : inadequacy of Compensation
for the work. Self-denial. and
attention demanded.

No 38 "=" U S Consulate. Sorce - Dakar

March 30th "" 1886

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

In reply to your request relating to "Returns of unofficial fees" I have to explain that none whatever have been received at this Consulate since it was established. and I have not had impressed on my mind that I ought to have mentioned the fact in some of my Dispatches.

Begging your pardon for the oversight I shall try and bear in mind that such negative reports are needed in the future.

In this connection it may not be wrong to mention that this Consulate cannot be kept and all the requisitions

of the Government complied with beyond criticism on the meagre salary afforded by "Fees" without pecuniary loss to the incumbent. It is undoubtedly our Power to represent the United States abroad, but if "divine right" Consulates in newly-developed Countries where our Commerce ought to be expanded do not exist Solely for the sake of honouring people, and every handy Minister is not a "Didius Julianus" that he can afford to buy Posts an expensive luxury.

Pardon me for suggesting that I believe the whole "Fee System" is one Calculated to weaken the moral sense of both Shipmaster and Consular Officers. Scenes of Masters would appraise of anything to gain the Countenance of a Consular Officer on some Point they visited to carry

and have fees for pretended services multiplied almost indefinately to increase his demand against the Government. Seven hundred dollars without fees, and a right to do busines, is as small a sum as would support a Consulate here even respectably, and I hope some action will speedily be taken to put it on such a basis. By employing a Clerk for other business enough time might then be given the Consulate to have mistakes in Conducting its business more generally avoided and reports could then be got up which might be of great value to our Citizens. Senegal is a new Country with abundant Capabilities for supporting a very large Commerce; Goree-Dakar with its

excellent Commercial
Telegraphic and mail facilities
is the Commercial Centre
and will Doubtably own
the Capital; out of
about two Thousand tons of
Shipping now in the Harbour
only five hundred are American,
and that is much greater
than the average Proportion:
Under such circumstances can
it be easie for the United
States to attempt keeping
a Competent Officer here
whose Salary is insufficient
to allow him to keep well-
Mounted on the Classical post
of his duties?—

I am esteemed Sir
Your Obedient Servant
[illegible]
U Consul
" "

No 89 " U S Consulate. Saint-Louis-Dakar
Africa 8th " 1886

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find Returns &
Accounts from this Consulate for the
March Quarter. 1886. which are
Correct & trust will be found
Correct; No unofficial Fees
have been collected during
this Quarter nor any Consular
business done that is not accounted
for by the enclosed documents.

I am Sir. Very truly Yours
Felix Strickland. U S Consul

Inclosures

No 1 " Digest of Business Done
No 2 " Arrivals & Departures American Vessels
" No 3 " Summary Consular business
" 4 " Record Official Fees

[Form No. 103.]

SUMMARY of business at the United States Consulate at Goree - Dakar

during the quarter ended Mch 31st, 1886.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Vessels in port from last quarter, None

Vessels arriving during present quarter, Eight

Vessels departing, Six

Vessels remaining in port, Two

Tonnage arriving, 1506.44

Tonnage departing, 706.95

Fees received, $ 57.55

Expenses, including salary, $ 57.55

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in port from last quarter, None

Seamen arriving, 68

Seamen shipped, Eleven 11=11 Note 11/5 No Fee charged for Geo Strickland

Seamen died, None

Seamen discharged, Eight

Seamen deserted, None

Seamen departed, 52

Seamen in port, nineteen

SYNOPSIS OF SEAMEN'S ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
	$	$
Balance from previous quarter Nothing		
Received for extra wages Nothing		
Expended for seamen Nothing		
Balance		

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES AT Goree - Dakar

Mch 31st, 1886.

Peter Strickland

U. S. Consul.

GEO-S.

Peter Sinclair
Counsel

March Quarter 1886

Summary Convictions
Form 103

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 3 1886
RECEIVED

Mr. J. R.

J. H. Clair

No 40 " U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

April 15th " 1886

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

War between the French and Marabouts on the Senegal River. Bakel closely invested by the natives and relief for the garrison difficult

No 40 " " U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar
April 15th 1886

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Advices from Bakel, a military and trading post in the midst of the Gum district some 400 miles up the Senegal River, state that the place is besieged by about 8000 natives. several European troops have already been killed, and fears are entertained that the small garrison of less than 100 men must be captured before succours can arrive.

Such is the substance of the latest news, which is chiefly of importance as it concerns the fate of the beleagered garrison and a possible temporary Suspension of the Senegal gum trade which since Gum has ceased in a measure to be exported.

from the Soudan has grown to considerable proportions.

There is no apprehension here of a Mahdi, and the report of one in this part of Africa which has gained credence in some quarters is probably without much foundation. Incidents like the one now occurring at Bakel are as common in this county as outbreaks among our Indians, and to the world at large are of no more importance. It is thought by many, too, that some military men claimed at distant posts often provoke such disturbances in order that they may serve as means for rapid promotion. And where warriors can be the sole reporters of their own exploits their deeds are seldom likely to lose much lustre in narration.

I am Sir

Respectfully Yours

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

Dft Clerk

No 41 " = " U S Consulate. Corse-Dakar

April 30th 1886

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 22 1886
RECEIVED.

Mon Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

The latest news from

Bakel

No 41 U S Consulate. Sene-Dakar

April 30th 1886

To the Honurable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

There is no further news from the Bakel district excepting that the natives have failed in their assaults on the post and that a return Column of French troops from a place farther up the River is hastening to relieve the garrison. It appears however that although the natives were not able to Capture the post they killed many French traders in the town and destroyed Merchandise valued at about a hundred thousand dollars. The wire from St Louis to Bakel has been cut by the natives so that the news that Cannes Cannot be much depended on

Troops are being concentrated here for a March into the interior but the distance is long to Bakel and Steamers cannot at present ascend much above Podor. The rest of the way is across deserts and through Marshes containing sluggish Marigots which are passed with infinite difficulty. The French however anticipate a quick and decisive Campaign and there is but little excitement about it here.

It is rumured here that Lagisctrum. the last Portuguese Post on the Casamansa River has passed into the hands of the French but this I believe requires Confirmation

I am Sir

Yours truly

Peter Pinckland

H. B. Consul

D. H. Clair

No 42 ... Consulate General Dakar

Oct. July 30'86 May 31st. 1886

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 21 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Latest news from the

Cabal district

No 42 = U S Consulate. Goree - Dakar
May 30th 1886

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

The latest advices from the Bakel district are to the effect that the place has been relieved. The blacks having everywhere been defeated without chance for their recovery. Several Chiefs have been Captured and some of them, the instigators of the outbreak, have been dealt with signarily. The French have now about 3500 troops in Senegal but many of them will soon embark for France. I am Sir. Very truly Yours

Felix Strickland
U S Consul

007

Dft Clear

No 43 ... U S Consulate, Goree-Dakar

June 15th 1886



Desp 19

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Copied 7

Subject

Extension of Telegraphic Cable Facilities: Goree-Dakar to be connected with Bathurst, Freetown, Accra, St Thomas & St Paul de Loanda

No 43 U S Consulate. Goree - Dakar

June 15th 1886

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

The British Cable-laying Steamers "Buccaneer" & "Dacia" were here on the 7th inst and after Coaling proceeded on to connect this place with the River Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, St Thomas & St Paul de Loanda. After the Work is completed the Dacia will return to England while the Buccaneer which is a much Smaller Steamer will be Claimed Gunnerthat permanently on the Coast to assist in Caring for the Cable. Between here and the mouth of the Dobreka River which is near the Southern limit of the French Possessions the Cable was laid last winter by the Str "Silvertown;

it was not then connected
with the British possessions became
the Companies hoped for a Subsidy
the same as they have obtained from
the French & Portuguese Governments:
whether they have obtained one or not
I have not learned, but I know in
any event that they have not succeeded
according to their expectations.

Enclosed is a clipping from an
English Paper giving an interesting
account of the German attempt to
Colonise near the present terminus
of the Cable a short time since.
The location is in a climate which for
half the year is almost deadly for
Europeans but nothing seems to daunt
the Germans in their present attempts
to gain Colonies and extend their
Commerce

I am Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

Inclosure "1"
An account of an attempt to Colonise
by the Germans
" "

GERMAN COLONIES IN WEST AFRICA.

THE German authorities have hitherto kept completely silent concerning Dr. NACHTIGAL'S first Colonial attempt in West Africa, probably because it proved such an unmistakable failure. A short account of that bloodless enterprise, as given by Herr BELCK, a member of the Expedition, in the *Danziger Zeitung*, may be of interest. In 1883 BALA DEMBA, a negro chief, near Sierra Leone, sent the German Emperor the following letter in Arabic:—"I pray the one GOD, to whom none is to be compared, who is greater than all Kings, and His Prophet and servant MAHOMET, whom He sent to gain all Kings to Himself by the Koran, and men learned therein who shall proclaim the word to thy people who do not know it yet, that this letter may reach thee safely. This is only a letter, but much is contained in it. I, the King himself, have caused it to be written, the King of the Bagas, in a capital city, Jamania, on the Dubreka River, in the district in which my son was born. I have given this letter to Herr COLIN that he may take it with him, and deliver it to his King, that the two Kings may be friends, and know one another's families. For I, the King here, watch over all the whites here, and thou canst tell their people that they can live in peace in my country. I give them the needful protection. Do not say that it is only a black man who writes thee this letter, for thou must know that all Kings are equal. I am a King named BALA DEMBA, the King of the Bagas. My son, the King on the Dubreka River, greets thee, all the Princes of my house greet thee, all noble families of my country greet thee. We say that thou canst send many people to carry on trade here, for we wish the river to be opened to the Europeans. In this country there is no war, and there will be none so long as I live, so that the whites have nothing to fear. Therefore, I have given this letter to Herr COLIN, that no white man may say that he had suffered any injury in my country. Of acquaintances that one has there are three kinds. Thou knowest a man and sayest nothing to him; thou knowest a man, what thou knowest thou wilt say to him; and thou knowest a man who inspires thee with fear, and thou art ashamed to say it to him. (Is thy friend a woman, say nothing to her;) is thy friend a man like thyself, fear nothing and open thy heart to him. Thy third friend is GOD, who is thy friend whether thou wilt or not. (As to the antelope, if he were not conscious of his horns, would not try to scratch his back with them,) just so the whites would never have come hither in such numbers and risked their possessions if they had not known that they were perfectly safe here. To tell you all this I have sent this letter to you, I, King BALA DEMBA." Through Herr COLIN, of Strasbourg, who is owner of a factory in those regions, this letter came to the Foreign Office, where the conclusion not unnaturally arrived at was that Germany would have little difficulty in establishing a Protectorate. The main point for Germany was the possession of the Los Islands, a little group of three islands, belonging to BALA DEMBA, famed for their excellent water, and situated about eighty miles from Sierra Leone. Accordingly the Government sent Consul General NACHTIGAL thither with the gunboat *Möwe*, to conclude, if possible, a Treaty with BALA DEMBA, and the corvette *Elizabeth* received orders to assist the *Möwe* in her operations. The two ships reached their destination on June 16, 1884, and two days later the Expedition started up the Dubreka, Dr. NACHTIGAL and his escort in the steam pinnace of the *Möwe*, and eighteen well-armed sailors and marines in the pinnace of the *Elizabeth*. The rain was falling in torrents, but this did not damp the courage of the men, who started amid the enthusiastic cheers of their comrades. Twenty-seven miles up the river they disembarked and marched by land to one of Herr COLIN'S factories, where the little party spent the night. Next morning Dr. NACHTIGAL proceeded with his escort to King BALA DEMBA, to whom he delivered an answer from the Emperor. To NACHTIGAL'S great astonishment, however, the King—a man of more than ninety—absolutely refused to conclude any Treaty. He would settle everything with him orally, he said; would enter into the most friendly relations with Germany imaginable, but refused to put anything in writing. He had already many years before concluded a Treaty with France, by which he had placed himself and his country—all except the Los Islands—under the protectorate of France. As to the Los Islands, to the acquisition of which Dr. NACHTIGAL now directed his attention, it came out that BALA DEMBA'S predecessor had in 1836 concluded a Treaty with the English, in which these islands were, so to speak, leased to them for ninety years for a yearly tribute. This year, it is true, England had refused to pay the tribute; but NACHTIGAL'S efforts to induce BALA DEMBA to declare that Treaty for this reason null and void, and then in another Treaty cede or sell the Los Islands were vain. So the mortified Consul General had to wrap up the "sword of honour," which he had brought as a special present from the German Emperor, and the whole Expedition returned as quickly as possible to their boats, from which they had started with flying colours, and which they reached on Saturday last. Whether from the climate or the disappointment, every man who had taken part in the Expedition fell ill with fever, the lieutenant in charge of the pinnace having a very dangerous attack, which lasted for four weeks. Thus ended the first German attempt at founding a Colony, and it was not till Dr. NACHTIGAL succeeded in hoisting the flag of the Empire at Angra Pequeña that the spirits of the party again rose to their normal level.

☆ Hclear

No 464 from U S Consulate, Goree-Dakar

June 30th 1886

Ack.
July 30'86

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 22 1886
RECEIVED

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Establishment of a Quarantine of Observation against the River Gambia and all ports on the "Coast" South of it; also against Lisbon.

No 44 "=" U S Consulate. Gore-Dakar

June 30th "" 1886

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that a Quarantine of five days has been declared here against vessels from the River Gambia and all ports on the Coast South of it which will be increased to twenty one days if news arrives of Sickness in any Southern Coast port. This State of affairs it is prepared to continue until December 15th "".
Vessels from the Capse de Verde Islands however are not subjected to a Quarantine of Observation. These Quarantine measures are esteemed necessary on account of the present large number of

Europeans in Senegal.

The news having lately arrived of Chelsea in Lisbon the Steamer which call here from there on their way to Brasil are put in Quarantine.

Senegal is healthy now. and for that matter the whole Senegambian Coast. The rains have commenced early which is favorable for a comparatively healthy Season although Europeans seldom pass the late Summer and Autumn months without more or less of fever.

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

Dr S Cornwell

" "

Dft Official

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 2 1886
RECEIVED

Copy

No 45 — U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

June 30th 1886

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Transmitting Returns &

Accounts for the June

Quarter of 1886

No 45 " U S Consulate, Goree - Dakar

June 30th " 1886

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find

Returns & Accounts from this Consulate

for the June Quarter of 1886

which on examination I trust

will be found correct

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

J Strickland

U S Consul

Inclosures

No 1 " Digest of Invoice Book

" 2 " Arrival & Departure of Am Vessels

" 3 " Summary of Consular business

" 4 " Record of Official Fees

" 5 " Aggregate of Fees received

No 6 — No unofficial fees have been collected during this Quarter J Strickland: U S Consul

Ask Mr. Tuck - auth? Act 5, 1886.
about this.
J. H. Clair

No 46 — U.S. Consulate Goree - Dakar

Requisition
Payment of this
draft was sent to Augusta
on Aug 7; and
I have no
Treasury
The Treasury
warrant has not been issued by
Dept. Sept 20 1886
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 20 1886
RECEIVED.
for
draft
Treasury
I have no doubt but
warrant has been issued by
Dept. Sept 20 1886
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 20 1886
RECEIVED.
nearly
Dept. Sept 20 1886
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 20 1886
RECEIVED.

Ask Mr. Strick - acct - Cons. Dakar
about this.
D'H Clair

013

No 46 — U S Consulate Goree - Dakar

Requisition
for payment of this
draft was sent to Augustus
Treasury on Aug 7; and
I have no doubt but
the Treasury warrant has
by now reached Goree
early in June. T.M.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 20 1886
RECEIVED.

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Delay of an expected
Treasury Draft for $72.00, on
Rent & Miscellaneous Expense acct.
accepted by the Department in
Despatch No 14 of Feb 10th 1885. but
not yet paid.

No 46 — U S Consulate, Paarce - Dakar

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed with my Dispatch
No 32. of July 20th 1885. I sent
to the Department my Draft.
No one. For $2.00. made payable
to myself by a Treasury Draft
For the amount indicated. On the
22nd of October of the same year
I received a reply. Dispatch N 22.
Stating that no funds were available
For the purpose, and that my Draft
would be held until an appropriation
Should be made. Thinking perhaps
that the matter may have escaped
attention please excuse me For bringing
it to notice. I am esteemed Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland. U S Consul

DEPT OF STATE
OCT 4 1886
RECEIVED

No 47 — U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar
Sept 14th 1886

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
The establishment of new means of Communication between Goree-Dakar, Europe, and South America; Rates of Passage and of Freight to be hereafter much cheaper.

No 47 " " U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

Sept 14th " 1886

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

I have the humor to bring to your notice the establishment of a new line of Steamers to ply between Marseille. Goree-Dakar Pernambuco. Rio Janeiro, and Buenos Ayres. These Steamers will call here as per the dates Specified in the advertisement enclosed. This new line has already taken the initiative in reducing the rates of freight and of passage 20 %.

I am Esteemed Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

Enclosure " 1/3 Copy of the Moniteur of Senegal

" "

TRENTE ET UNIÈME ANNÉE. — N° 1603. — 267 — JEUDI 9 SEPTEMBRE 1886.

MONITEUR
DU SÉNÉGAL ET DÉPENDANCES
JOURNAL OFFICIEL

PARAISSANT LE JEUDI DE CHAQUE SEMAINE

ABONNEMENT

Un an ..... 15 francs.
Six mois..... 8 »
Chaque numéro séparément..... 50 cent.

PAYABLE D'AVANCE

S'adresser, pour les Abonnements, au Chef de l'Imprimerie.

Les annonces doivent être remises à la Direction de l'Intérieur, au plus tard, le vendredi matin, à 9 heures.

ANNONCES

Une insertion de 1 à 6 lignes ..... 2 francs.
Chaque ligne en plus..... 30 cent.
Chaque annonce répétée ..... Moitié prix.
Il n'est jamais compté moins de six lignes ou 2 fr.
Les annonces sont comptées sur le corps *huit points* et payables d'avance.

PARTIE OFFICIELLE.

Gouvernement du Sénégal

DÉPÊCHE MINISTERIELLE.

...reau des *Affaires politiques* et de l'*Administration générale*. — Possessions françaises et allemandes à la côte occidentale d'Afrique. — Ratification du protocole du 24 décembre 1885.)

Paris, le 19 août 1886.

LE SOUS-SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT AU MINISTÈRE DE LA MARINE ET DES COLONIES *à Monsieu le Gouverneur du Sénégal.*

Monsieur le Gouverneur, vous trouverez au *Journal ficiel* du 13 août courant, le décret du 11 du même ois qui prescrit la promulgation du protocole concer- ant les possessions françaises et allemandes à la côte ccidentale d'Afrique, signé à Berlin le 24 décembre 1885, ntre la France et l'Allemagne.

Je vous prie de faire promulguer ce décret et d'en surer l'exécution.

Aux termes de l'arrangement intervenu, « la limite entre les territoires français et les territoires allemands de la côte des Esclaves, sera fixé sur les lieux par une commission mixte».

Le gouvernement impérial a désigné M. Falkenthal, mme commissaire au Togo, chargé de procéder à tte opération.

Je vous ferai connaître ultérieurement le nom de officier qui recevra la mission de représenter le Gou- ernement de la République dans la commission de déli- itation.

Je vous prie d'en donner avis au lieutenant-gouver- eur et de lui adresser les instructions nécessaires pour ue le traité soit observé.

J'ai fait connaître directement la promulgation du écret du 11 août précité au commandant de la division avale, ainsi qu'au commandant particulier des Éta- lissements français au golfe de Benin et au résident de rand-Popo.

Recevez, etc.

GOLDSCHEIDER.

Nous, Gouverneur du Sénégal et dépendances *p. i.*,

Vu la dépêche ministérielle en date du 19 août dernier, n° 125;
Vu l'article 50 de l'ordonnance organique du 7 septembre 1840;

Sur la proposition du directeur de l'intérieur,

Avons arrêté et arrêtons :

ARTICLE PREMIER. Est promulgué dans la colonie du Sénégal et dépendances le décret du 11 août 1886 portant ratification du protocole concernant les possessions françaises et allemandes à la côte occidentale d'Afrique, signé à Berlin le 24 décembre 1885, entre la France et l'Allemagne.

ART. 2. Le directeur de l'intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Saint-Louis, le 4 septembre 1886.

FERRAT.

Par le Gouverneur :
Le Directeur de l'intérieur p. i.,
L. JURQUET.

Le Président de la République française,

Sur la proposition du Président du conseil, ministre des affaires étrangères,

Décrète :

ARTICLE PREMIER. Le Sénat et la Chambre des députés ayant approuvé le protocole concernant les possessions françaises et allemandes à la côte occidentale d'Afrique et en Océanie, signé, le 24 décembre 1885, entre la France et l'Allemagne, et les ratifications de cet acte ayant été échangées à Berlin, le 28 juillet 1886, ledit protocole, dont la teneur suit, recevra sa pleine et entière exécution.

PROTOCOLE

Concernant les possessions françaises et allemandes à la côte occidentale d'Afrique et en Océanie.

Le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'empereur d'Allemagne ayant résolu de régler, dans un esprit de bonne entente mutuelle, les rapports qui peuvent résulter entre eux de l'extension de leurs droits respectifs de souveraineté ou de protectorat sur la côte occidentale d'Afrique et en Océanie, les soussignés :

Le baron de Courcel, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire de la République française auprès de sa Majesté l'empereur d'Allemagne et le comte de Bismarck-Schœnhausen, sous-secrétaire d'État au département des affaires étrangères, dûment autorisés à cet effet, sont convenus des stipulations suivantes :

I

GOLFE DE BIAFRA.

Le gouvernement de sa Majeste l'empereur d'Allemagne renonce, en faveur de la France, a tous droits de souveraineté ou de protectorat sur les territoires qui ont été acquis au sud

TRENTE ET UNIÈME ANNÉE. — N° 1603. — 267 — JEUDI 9 SEPTEMBRE 1886.

MONITEUR
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PARTIE OFFICIELLE

Gouvernement du Sénégal

DÉPÊCHE MINISTERIELLE.

(Bureau des *Affaires politiques* et de l'*Administration générale*. — Possessions françaises et allemandes à la côte occidentale d'Afrique. — Ratification du protocole du 24 décembre 1885.)

Paris, le 19 août 1886.

SOUS-SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT AU MINISTÈRE DE LA MARINE ET DES COLONIES *à Monsieu le Gouverneur du Sénégal.*

Monsieur le Gouverneur, vous trouverez au *Journal officiel* du 13 août courant, le décret du 11 du même mois qui prescrit la promulgation du protocole concernant les possessions françaises et allemandes à la côte occidentale d'Afrique, signé à Berlin le 24 décembre 1885, entre la France et l'Allemagne.

Je vous prie de faire promulguer ce décret et d'en assurer l'exécution.

Aux termes de l'arrangement intervenu, « la limite « entre les territoires français et les territoires allemands « de la côte des Esclaves, sera fixé sur les lieux par « une commission mixte».

Le gouvernement impérial a désigné M. Falkenthal, comme commissaire au Togo, chargé de procéder à cette opération.

Je vous ferai connaître ultérieurement le nom de l'officier qui recevra la mission de représenter le Gouvernement de la République dans la commission de délimitation.

Je vous prie d'en donner avis au lieutenant-gouverneur et de lui adresser les instructions nécessaires pour que le traité soit observé.

J'ai fait connaître directement la promulgation du décret du 11 août précité au commandant de la division navale, ainsi qu'au commandant particulier des Établissements français au golfe de Benin et au résident de Grand-Popo.

Recevez, etc.

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Vu la dépêche ministérielle en date du 19 août dernier, n° 125;
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Avons arrêté et arrêtons :

ARTICLE PREMIER. Est promulgué dans la colonie du Sénégal et dépendances le décret du 11 août 1886 portant ratification du protocole concernant les possessions françaises et allemandes à la côte occidentale d'Afrique, signé à Berlin le 24 décembre 1885, entre la France et l'Allemagne.

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Saint-Louis, le 4 septembre 1886.

FERRAT.

Par le Gouverneur :
Le Directeur de l'intérieur p. i.,
L. JURQUET.

Le Président de la Republique française,

Sur la proposition du Président du conseil, ministre des affaires étrangères,

Décrète :

ARTICLE PREMIER. Le Sénat et la Chambre des députés ayant approuvé le protocole concernant les possessions françaises et allemandes à la côte occidentale d'Afrique et en Océanie, signé, le 24 décembre 1885, entre la France et l'Allemagne, et les ratifications de cet acte ayant été échangées à Berlin, le 28 juillet 1886, ledit protocole, dont la teneur suit, recevra sa pleine et entière exécution.

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Le gouvernement de la République française et le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'empereur d'Allemagne ayant résolu de régler, dans un esprit de bonne entente mutuelle, les rapports qui peuvent résulter entre eux de l'extension de leurs droits respectifs de souveraineté ou de protectorat sur la côte occidentale d'Afrique et en Océanie, les soussignés :

Le baron de Courcel, ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire de la République française auprès de sa Majeste l'empereur d'Allemagne et le comte de Bismarck-Schœnhausen, sous-secrétaire d'État au département des affaires étrangères, dûment autorisés à cet effet, sont convenus des stipulations suivantes :

I

GOLFE DE BIAFRA.

Le gouvernement de sa Majeste l'empereur d'Allemagne renonce, en faveur de la France, a tous droits de souveraineté ou de protectorat sur les territoires qui ont été acquis au sud

de la rivière Campo par des sujets de l'empire allemand et qui ont été placés sous le protectorat de sa Majesté l'empereur d'Allemagne. Il s'engage à s'abstenir de toute action politique au sud d'une ligne suivant ladite rivière, depuis son embouchure jusqu'au point où elle rencontre le méridien situé par sept degrés quarante minutes de longitude est de Paris (dix degrés de longitude est de Greenwich) et, à partir de ce point, le parallèle prolongé jusqu'à sa rencontre avec le méridien situé par douze degrés quarante minutes de longitude est de Paris (quinze degrés de longitude est de Greenwich).

Le gouvernement de la République française renonce à tous droits et à toutes prétentions qu'il pourrait faire valoir sur des territoires situés au nord de la même ligne, et il s'engage à s'abstenir de toute action politique au nord de cette ligne.

Aucun des deux gouvernements ne devra prendre des mesures qui puissent porter atteinte à la liberté de la navigation et du commerce des ressortissants de l'autre gouvernement sur les eaux de la rivière Campo, dans la portion qui restera mitoyenne et dont l'usage sera commun aux ressortissants des deux pays.

II

CÔTE DES ESCLAVES.

Le gouvernement de la République française, en reconnaissant le protectorat allemand sur le territoire de Togo, renonce aux droits qu'il pourrait faire valoir sur le territoire de Porto-Seguro, par suite de ses relations avec le roi Mensa.

Le gouvernement de la République française renonce également à ses droits sur le Petit-Popo et reconnaît le protectorat allemand sur ce territoire.

Les commerçants français à Porto-Seguro et au Petit-Popo conserveront, pour leurs personnes et pour leurs biens, de même que pour les opérations de leur commerce, jusqu'à la conclusion de l'arrangement douanier prévu ci-dessous, le bénéfice du traitement dont ils jouissent actuellement, et tous les avantages ou immunités qui seraient accordés aux nationaux allemands leur seront également acquis. Ils conserveront notamment la faculté de transporter et d'échanger librement leurs marchandises entre leurs comptoirs ou magasins de Porto-Seguro et du Petit-Popo et le territoire français limitrophe, sans être astreints au payement d'aucun droit. La même faculté sera assurée, à titre de réciprocité, aux négociants allemands.

Les gouvernements français et allemand se réservent, d'ailleurs, de se concerter, après enquête faite sur les lieux, afin d'arriver à l'établissement de règlements douaniers communs aux deux pays sur les territoires compris entre les possessions anglaises de la côte d'Or, à l'ouest, et le Dahomey, à l'est.

La limite entre les territoires français et les territoires allemands de la côte des Esclaves sera fixée sur les lieux par une commission mixte. La ligne séparative partira d'un point sur la côte, à déterminer entre les territoires du Petit-Popo et d'Agoué. Dans le tracé de cette ligne vers le nord, il sera tenu compte des délimitations des possessions indigènes.

Le gouvernement allemand s'engage à s'abstenir de toute action politique à l'est de la ligne ainsi déterminée. Le gouvernement français s'engage à s'abstenir de toute action politique à l'ouest de la même ligne.

III

CÔTE DE SÉNÉGAMBIE. — RIVIÈRES DU SUD.

Le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'empereur d'Allemagne renonce à tous droits ou prétentions qu'il pourrait faire valoir sur des territoires situés entre le Rio-Nunez et la Mellacorée, notamment sur le Koba et le Kabitai, et reconnaît la souveraineté de la France sur ces territoires.

IV

OCÉANIE.

Le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'empereur d'Allemagne s'engage envers le gouvernement de la République française à ne rien entreprendre qui puisse entraver une prise de possession éventuelle par la France des îles Wallis, Futuna et groupe d'Horn, dépendant des Iles-sous-le-Vent en Océanie, et de Tahiti à l'archipel de Tahiti de la Société. Il prend le même engagement à l'égard de l'archipel des Nouvelles-Hébrides, situé à proximité de la Nouvelle-Calédonie.

Le Gouvernement de la République française, dans le cas d'une prise de possession par la France de l'un des groupes d'îles susmentionnées, prend l'engagement de respecter les droits acquis des sujets allemands, notamment en ce qui concerne le recrutement des travailleurs indigènes, et de se concerter, à cet effet, avec le gouvernement impérial d'Allemagne.

Fait en double à Berlin, le 24 décembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq.

(*L. S.*) Signé : ALPH. DE COURCEL.
(*L. S.*) — Comte BISMARCK.

ANNEXES.

Le baron de Courcel, ambassadeur de France à Berlin, au comte Herbert de Bismarck, sous-secrétaire d'État des affaires étrangères d'Allemagne.

Berlin, le 24 décembre 1885.

Par un protocole en date de ce jour, le gouvernement de la République française a renoncé, en faveur du gouvernement impérial allemand, à ses droits sur Porto-Seguro, dont le souverain Mensa avait sollicité le protectorat de la France, après avoir entretenu depuis de longues années, avec les autorités françaises, des relations d'un caractère particulièrement intime. Au moment de délier Mensa de ses obligations envers lui, le gouvernement de la République a le devoir d'insister auprès du cabinet de Berlin pour que ce chef n'ait pas à souffrir de l'accord intervenu entre les deux puissances relativement au protectorat de Porto-Seguro. Il compte, d'ailleurs, que le gouvernement impérial allemand ne se refusera pas à lui donner l'assurance que le roi Mensa sera maintenu, sa vie durant, dans la situation dont il jouit jusqu'à ce jour, et qu'il sera traité avec égards et bienveillance.

Signé : ALPH. DE COURCEL.

Le comte Herbert de Bismarck, sous-secrétaire d'État des affaires étrangères d'Allemagne, au baron de Courcel, ambassadeur de France à Berlin.

Berlin, le 24 décembre 1885.

Dans la note de Son Excellence le baron de Courcel, en date de ce jour, le roi Mensa de Porto-Seguro, qui avait précédemment recherché la protection de la France et qui, depuis des années, entretenait des relations amicales et intimes avec les autorités françaises, a été recommandé à la sollicitude particulière du gouvernement impérial allemand. M. l'ambassadeur déclare que le gouvernement de la République française tient pour son devoir de s'employer afin que sa renonciation aux droits qu'il a pu acquérir à Porto-Seguro n'entraîne aucune conséquence préjudiciable pour la personne du chef susnommé.

En réponse de cette communication, le soussigné a l'honneur de faire savoir à M. l'ambassadeur que le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'empereur d'Allemagne est tout disposé à promettre que le roi Mensa sera maintenu, sa vie durant, dans la situation qu'il occupe actuellement et traité avec bienveillance et avec tous les égards qui lui sont dus.

Le soussigné saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à Son Exc. M. l'ambassadeur l'assurance de sa très haute considération.

Signé : H. BISMARCK.

Le comte Herbert de Bismarck, sous-secrétaire d'État des affaires étrangères d'Allemagne, au baron de Courcel, ambassadeur de France à Berlin.

Berlin, le 24 décembre 1885.

En vertu de l'article 3 du protocole signé aujourd'hui, le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'empereur renonce à tous droits ou prétentions qu'il pourrait faire valoir sur les pays de Koba et de Kabitai en Sénégambie et reconnaît la souveraineté de la France sur ces territoires. Par suite de cette reconnaissance, la société fondée sous le nom de Fr. Colin, *Entreprises Ouest-Africaines*, à Hambourg, qui a acquis des chefs indigènes, par contrat, les districts susnommés avec tous les droits de souveraineté, et qui, confiante dans la protection allemande, y a créé une série d'établissements commerciaux, se trouverait placée sous la juridiction française. On ne saurait méconnaître que, par là, les conditions fondamentales de l'entreprise de cette société allemande sont modifiées. Au lieu de déterminer elle-même, d'après ses propres convenances, sous la garantie de la charte impériale qu'elle attendait, les conditions de son organisation et de son développement économique, elle est soumise à l'administration et à la législation douanière d'une puissance coloniale étrangère.

Le gouvernement impérial considère, en conséquence, comme son devoir de s'entremettre auprès du gouvernement de la République française, afin que certains droits et avantages qui sont indispensables pour l'avenir prospère des entreprises commencées par la société Colin puissent être assurés à cette société. Le gouvernement impérial espère que le gouvernement français sera disposé à donner ces assurances, car on peut penser qu'il est dans son propre intérêt de conserver les avantages que l'action de la société devra procurer pour l'amélioration du sol et pour le développement des ressources du pays, en général.

Les droits et avantages dont il s'agit principalement ici sont les suivants :

1° Protection des propriétés et des personnes appartenant à la société à l'égale des personnes et des propriétés françaises;

2° Reconnaissance des droits acquis par la société, à titre privé, dans les pays de Koba et de Kabitai;

3° Égalité de traitement pour la société avec les sociétés françaises de même nature, en ce qui concerne la liberté des opérations commerciales, l'acquisition de la propriété foncière, la possession des meubles, les impôts et taxes personnelles;

4° Déclaration qu'on ne pense pas, quant à présent, à introduire à Koba et à Kabitai un régime douanier différent de celui qui existe dans les territoires français voisins, comprenant les embouchures du Rio-Nunez, du Rio-Pongo et de la Mellacorée.

Le soussigné a l'honneur de porter ce qui précède à la connaissance de Son Exc. M. l'ambassadeur, en le priant de vouloir bien lui faire connaître en retour les intentions de son gouvernement et il saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler l'assurance de sa plus haute considération.

Signé : H. BISMARCK.

Le baron de Courcel, ambassadeur de la République française à Berlin, au comte de Bismarck, sous-secrétaire d'État des affaires étrangères d'Allemagne.

Berlin, le 24 décembre 1885.

Monsieur le Comte,

La communication que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser, en date de ce jour, témoigne de la sollicitude du gouvernement impérial allemand pour les intérêts de la société teuto-africaine Fr. Colin, dont la situation pourrait être modifiée dans une certaine mesure par suite de la reconnaissance de la part de l'Allemagne des droits de la France sur les territoires situés entre le Rio-Nunez et la Mellacorée, à la côte de Sénégambie.

Vous exprimez le désir d'être assuré que certains droits et avantages nécessaires à la société Colin pour le succès de ses entreprises commerciales resteront acquis à cette société. Vous faites valoir, à cette occasion, que les efforts de la société Colin pour améliorer le sol et développer les ressources du pays tourneront en définitive au profit de la France.

Le gouvernement de la République française n'est pas insensible à ces considérations et je suis heureux de pouvoir vous donner, en son nom l'assurance que les personnes et les propriétés appartenant à la société Colin seront protégées à l'égal des personnes et des propriétés françaises.

Les droits que la société a acquis à titre privé dans les districts de Koba et du Kabitai lui seront reconnus.

La société Colin jouira du même traitement que les sociétés françaises de même nature, pour ce qui concerne les libertés des opérations commerciales, l'acquisition des propriétés mobilières et immobilières, les impôts et les taxes personnelles.

En outre, le gouvernement de la République est disposé à examiner éventuellement la francisation de la société Colin, dans les conditions prévues par la législation française, afin de lui assurer le bénéfice d'une assimilation complète avec les autres sociétés placées sous le régime légal français.

Enfin, je me trouve en mesure de vous déclarer que le gouvernement français n'est pas dans l'intention d'introduire, quant à présent, dans les districts de Koba et du Kabitai, un régime douanier différent de celui qui existe dans les territoires du Rio-Nunez, du Rio-Pongo et de la Mellacorée.

J'espère, Monsieur le Comte, que ces déclarations qui précèdent répondront d'une manière pertinente et satisfaisante aux observations dont vous avez bien voulu m'entretenir, et je suis heureux de trouver en l'occasion de vous offrir la nouvelle assurance de ma haute considération.

Signé : ALPH. DE COURCEL.

ART. 2. Le président du conseil, ministre des affaires étrangères, est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret.

Fait à Mont-sous-Vaudrey, le 11 août 1886.

JULES GRÉVY.

Par le Président de la République :
Le Président du conseil,
ministre des affaires étrangères,
C. DE FREYCINET.

Administration de l'intérieur.

Nous, Gouverneur du Sénégal et dépendances, *p. i.*

Vu l'arrêté du 12 mai dernier portant convocation du Conseil général en session ordinaire pour le samedi 29 mai;

Vu l'arrêté du 11 août dernier qui a prolongé de quinze jours la session du Conseil général;

Vu la demande de prolongation faite par le président de cette assemblée;

Vu l'article 21 § 2 du décret du 4 février 1879;

Sur la proposition du directeur de l'intérieur;

Le Conseil privé entendu,

Avons arrêté et arrêtons :

ARTICLE PREMIER. La durée de la session du Conseil général est prolongée de quinze jours.

ART. 2. Le directeur de l'intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Saint-Louis, le 28 août 1886.

FERRAT.

Par le Gouverneur :
Le Directeur de l'intérieur p. i.,
L. JURQUET.

NOMINATIONS ET MUTATIONS.

Par arrêté du Gouverneur, en date du 20 août dernier, rendu sur la proposition du directeur de l'intérieur, MM. François Piecentin et Rousseau ont été nommés membres du conseil de fabrique de Gorée, en remplacement de MM. Potin et Pesnel.

MUNICIPALITÉ DE SAINT-LOUIS.

AVIS D'ADJUDICATION

CONSTRUCTION D'UN HOTEL DE VILLE A SAINT-LOUIS

L'Administration municipale a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'il sera procédé le 14 septembre 1886, à 8 heures du matin, à la mairie (salle des délibérations), par le chef de cette administration ou son délégué, assisté de deux conseillers municipaux, en présence du Receveur municipal, à l'adjudication sur soumissions cachetées, de la construction d'un **HOTEL-DE-VILLE** à Saint-Louis.

Le cahier des charges ainsi que les plans et devis sont déposés au bureau de la voirie où le public pourra en prendre connaissance.

Saint-Louis, le 2 août 1886.

Le Maire,
V. DE BOURMEISTER.

Administration de la marine.

Le Gouverneur du Sénégal et dépendances,

Vu le décret du 26 février 1862 réglant les conditions de la navigation au cabotage dans les colonies;

Vu le décret du 18 juillet 1867 relatif aux examens de maître au petit cabotage au Sénégal.

de la rivière Campo par des sujets de l'empire allemand et qui ont été placés sous le protectorat de sa Majesté l'empereur d'Allemagne. Il s'engage à s'abstenir de toute action politique au sud d'une ligne suivant ladite rivière, depuis son embouchure jusqu'au point où elle rencontre le méridien situé par sept degrés quarante minutes de longitude est de Paris (dix degrés de longitude est de Greenvich) et, à partir de ce point, le parallèle prolongé jusqu'à sa rencontre avec le méridien situé par douze degrés quarante minutes de longitude est de Paris (quinze degrés de longitude est de Greenvich).

Le gouvernement de la République française renonce à tous droits et à toutes prétentions qu'il pourrait faire valoir sur des territoires situés au nord de la même ligne, et il s'engage à s'abstenir de toute action politique au nord de cette ligne.

Aucun des deux gouvernements ne devra prendre des mesures qui puissent porter atteinte à la liberté de la navigation et du commerce des ressortissants de l'autre gouvernement sur les eaux de la rivière Campo, dans la portion qui restera mitoyenne et dont l'usage sera commun aux ressortissants des deux pays.

II

CÔTE DES ESCLAVES.

Le gouvernement de la République française, en reconnaissant le protectorat allemand sur le territoire de Togo, renonce aux droits qu'il pourrait faire valoir sur le territoire de Porto-Seguro, par suite de ses relations avec le roi Mensa.

Le gouvernement de la République française renonce également à ses droits sur le Petit-Popo et reconnaît le protectorat allemand sur ce territoire.

Les commerçants français à Porto-Seguro et au Petit-Popo conserveront, pour leurs personnes et pour leurs biens, de même que pour les opérations de leur commerce, jusqu'à la conclusion de l'arrangement douanier prévu ci-dessous, le bénéfice du traitement dont ils jouissent actuellement, et tous les avantages ou immunités qui seraient accordés aux nationaux allemands leur seront également acquis. Ils conserveront notamment la faculté de transporter et d'échanger librement leurs marchandises entre leurs comptoirs ou magasins de Porto-Seguro et du Petit-Popo et le territoire français limitrophe, sans être astreints au payement d'aucun droit. La même faculté sera assurée, à titre de réciprocité, aux négociants allemands.

Les gouvernements français et allemand se réservent, d'ailleurs, de se concerter, après enquête faite sur les lieux, afin d'arriver à l'établissement de règlements douaniers communs aux deux pays sur les territoires compris entre les possessions anglaises de la côte d'Or, à l'ouest, et le Dahomey, à l'est.

La limite entre les territoires français et les territoires allemands de la côte des Esclaves sera fixée sur les lieux par une commission mixte. La ligne séparative partira d'un point sur la côte, à déterminer entre les territoires du Petit-Popo et d'Agoué. Dans le tracé de cette ligne vers le nord, il sera tenu compte des délimitations des possessions indigènes.

Le gouvernement allemand s'engage à s'abstenir de toute action politique à l'est de la ligne ainsi déterminée. Le gouvernement français s'engage à s'abstenir de toute action politique à l'ouest de la même ligne.

III

CÔTE DE SÉNÉGAMBIE. — RIVIÈRES DU SUD.

Le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'empereur d'Allemagne renonce à tous droits ou prétentions qu'il pourrait faire valoir sur des territoires situés entre le Rio-Nunez et la Mellacorée, notamment sur le Koba et le Kabitai, et reconnaît la souveraineté de la France sur ces territoires.

IV

OCÉANIE

Le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'empereur d'Allemagne s'engage envers le gouvernement de la République française à ne rien entreprendre qui puisse entraver une prise de possession éventuelle par la France des îles-sous-le-Vent, formant le groupe dit des Îles-sous-le-Vent en Océanie, et se rattachant à l'archipel de Tahiti ou de la Société. Il prend le même engagement à l'égard de l'archipel des Nouvelles-Hébrides, situé à proximité de la Nouvelle-Calédonie.

Le Gouvernement de la République française, dans le cas d'une prise de possession par la France de l'un des groupes d'îles susmentionnées, prend l'engagement de respecter les droits acquis des sujets allemands, notamment en ce qui concerne le recrutement des travailleurs indigènes, et de se concerter, à cet effet, avec le gouvernement impérial d'Allemagne.

Fait en double à Berlin, le 24 décembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq.

(L. S.) Signé : ALPH. DE COURCEL.
(L. S.) — Comte BISMARCK.

ANNEXES.

Le baron de Courcel, ambassadeur de France à Berlin, au comte Herbert de Bismarck, sous-secrétaire d'État des affaires étrangères d'Allemagne.

Berlin, le 24 décembre 1885.

Par un protocole en date de ce jour, le gouvernement de la République française a renoncé, en faveur du gouvernement impérial allemand, à ses droits sur Porto-Seguro, dont le souverain Mensa avait sollicité le protectorat de la France, après avoir entretenu depuis de longues années, avec les autorités françaises, des relations d'un caractère particulièrement intime. Au moment de délier Mensa de ses obligations envers lui, le gouvernement de la République a le devoir d'insister auprès du cabinet de Berlin pour que ce chef n'ait pas à souffrir de l'accord intervenu entre les deux puissances relativement au protectorat de Porto-Seguro. Il compte, d'ailleurs, que le gouvernement impérial allemand ne se refusera pas à lui donner l'assurance que le roi Mensa sera maintenu, sa vie durant, dans la situation dont il jouit jusqu'à ce jour, et qu'il sera traité avec égards et bienveillance.

Signé : ALPH. DE COURCEL.

Le comte Herbert de Bismarck, sous-secrétaire d'État des affaires étrangères d'Allemagne, au baron de Courcel, ambassadeur de France à Berlin.

Berlin, le 24 décembre 1885.

Dans la note de Son Excellence le baron de Courcel, en date de ce jour, le roi Mensa de Porto-Seguro, qui avait précédemment recherché la protection de la France et qui, depuis des années, entretenait des relations amicales et intimes avec les autorités françaises, a été recommandé à la sollicitude particulière du gouvernement impérial allemand. M. l'ambassadeur déclare que le gouvernement de la République française tient pour son devoir de s'employer afin que sa renonciation aux droits qu'il a pu acquérir à Porto-Seguro n'entraîne aucune conséquence préjudiciable pour la personne du chef susnommé.

En réponse de cette communication, le soussigné a l'honneur de faire savoir à M. l'ambassadeur que le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'empereur d'Allemagne est tout disposé à promettre que le roi Mensa sera maintenu, sa vie durant, dans la situation qu'il occupe actuellement et traité avec bienveillance et avec tous les égards qui lui sont dus.

Le soussigné saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à Son Exc. M. l'ambassadeur l'assurance de sa très haute considération.

Signé : H. BISMARCK.

Le comte Herbert de Bismarck, sous-secrétaire d'État des affaires étrangères d'Allemagne, au baron de Courcel, ambassadeur de France à Berlin.

Berlin, le 24 décembre 1885.

En vertu de l'article 3 du protocole signé aujourd'hui, le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'empereur renonce à tous les droits ou prétentions qu'il pourrait faire valoir sur les pays de Koba et de Kabitai en Sénégambie et reconnaît la souveraineté de la France sur ces territoires. Par suite de cette reconnaissance, la société fondée sous le nom de Fr. Colin, *Entreprise Ouest-Africaine*, à Hambourg, qui a acquis des chefs indigènes, par contrat, les districts susnommés avec tous les droits de souveraineté, et qui, confiante dans la protection allemande, y a créé une série d'établissements commerciaux, se trouve placée sous la juridiction française. On ne saurait méconnaître que, par là, les conditions fondamentales de l'entreprise de la société allemande se trouvent modifiées. Au lieu de déterminer elle-même, d'après ses propres convenances, sous la garantie de la charte impériale qu'elle attendait, les conditions de son organisation et de son développement économique, elle est soumise à l'administration et à la législation douanière d'une puissance coloniale étrangère.

de la rivière Campo par des sujets de l'empire allemand et qui ont été placés sous le protectorat de sa Majesté l'empereur d'Allemagne. Il s'engage à s'abstenir de toute action politique au sud d'une ligne suivant ladite rivière, depuis son embouchure jusqu'au point où elle rencontre le méridien situé par sept degrés quarante minutes de longitude est de Paris (dix degrés de longitude est de Greenvich) et, à partir de ce point, le parallèle prolongé jusqu'à sa rencontre avec le méridien situé par douze degrés quarante minutes de longitude est de Paris (quinze degrés de longitude est de Greenvich).

Le gouvernement de la République française renonce à tous droits et à toutes prétentions qu'il pourrait faire valoir sur des territoires situés au nord de la même ligne, et il s'engage à s'abstenir de toute action politique au nord de cette ligne.

Aucun des deux gouvernements ne devra prendre des mesures qui puissent porter atteinte à la liberté de la navigation et du commerce des ressortissants de l'autre gouvernement sur les eaux de la rivière Campo, dans la portion qui restera mitoyenne et dont l'usage sera commun aux ressortissants des deux pays.

II

CÔTE DES ESCLAVES.

Le gouvernement de la République française, en reconnaissant le protectorat allemand sur le territoire de Togo, renonce aux droits qu'il pourrait faire valoir sur le territoire de Porto-Seguro, par suite de ses relations avec le roi Mensa.

Le gouvernement de la République française renonce également à ses droits sur le Petit-Popo et reconnaît le protectorat allemand sur ce territoire.

Les commerçants français à Porto-Seguro et au Petit-Popo conserveront, pour leurs personnes et pour leurs biens, de même que pour les opérations de leur commerce, jusqu'à la conclusion de l'arrangement douanier prévu ci-dessous, le bénéfice du traitement dont ils jouissent actuellement, et tous les avantages ou immunités qui seraient accordés aux nationaux allemands leur seront également acquis. Ils conserveront notamment la faculté de transporter et d'échanger librement leurs marchandises entre leurs comptoirs ou magasins de Porto-Seguro et du Petit-Popo et le territoire français limitrophe, sans être astreints au payement d'aucun droit. La même faculté sera assurée, à titre de réciprocité, aux négociants allemands.

Les gouvernements français et allemand se réservent, d'ailleurs, de se concerter, après enquête faite sur les lieux, afin d'arriver à l'établissement de règlements douaniers communs aux deux pays sur les territoires compris entre les possessions anglaises de la côte d'Or, à l'ouest, et le Dahomey, à l'est.

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Le gouvernement allemand s'engage à s'abstenir de toute action politique à l'est de la ligne ainsi déterminée. Le gouvernement français s'engage à s'abstenir de toute action politique à l'ouest de la même ligne.

III

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Le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'empereur d'Allemagne renonce à tous droits ou prétentions qu'il pourrait faire valoir sur des territoires situés entre le Rio-Nunez et la Mellacorée, notamment sur le Koba et le Kabitai, et reconnaît la souveraineté de la France sur ces territoires.

IV

OCÉANIE.

Le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'empereur d'Allemagne s'engage envers le gouvernement de la République française à ne rien entreprendre qui puisse entraver une prise de possession éventuelle par la France des îles et îlots, formant le groupe dit des Iles-sous-le-Vent en Océanie, et se rattachant à l'archipel de Tahiti ou de la Société. Il prend le même engagement à l'égard de l'archipel des Nouvelles-Hébrides, situé à proximité de la Nouvelle-Calédonie.

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Fait en double à Berlin, le 24 décembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq.

(L. S.) Signé : ALPH. DE COURCEL.
(L. S.) — Comte BISMARCK.

ANNEXES.

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Berlin, le 24 décembre 1885.

Par un protocole en date de ce jour, le gouvernement de la République française a renoncé, en faveur du gouvernement impérial allemand, à ses droits sur Porto-Seguro, dont le souverain Mensa avait sollicité le protectorat de la France, après avoir entretenu depuis de longues années, avec les autorités françaises, des relations d'un caractère particulièrement intime. Au moment de délier Mensa de ses obligations envers lui, le gouvernement de la République a le devoir d'insister auprès du cabinet de Berlin pour que ce chef n'ait pas à souffrir de l'accord intervenu entre les deux puissances relativement au protectorat de Porto-Seguro. Il compte, d'ailleurs, que le gouvernement impérial allemand ne se refusera pas à lui donner l'assurance que le roi Mensa sera maintenu, sa vie durant, dans la situation dont il jouit jusqu'à ce jour, et qu'il sera traité avec égards et bienveillance.

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Le comte Herbert de Bismarck, sous-secrétaire d'État des affaires étrangères d'Allemagne, au baron de Courcel, ambassadeur de France à Berlin.

Berlin, le 24 décembre 1885.

Dans la note de Son Excellence le baron de Courcel, en date de ce jour, le roi Mensa de Porto-Seguro, qui avait précédemment recherché la protection de la France et qui, depuis des années, entretenait des relations amicales et intimes avec les autorités françaises, a été recommandé à la sollicitude particulière du gouvernement impérial allemand. M. l'ambassadeur déclare que le gouvernement de la République française tient pour son devoir de s'employer afin que sa renonciation aux droits qu'il a pu acquérir à Porto-Seguro n'entraîne aucune conséquence préjudiciable pour la personne du chef susnommé.

En réponse de cette communication, le soussigné a l'honneur de faire savoir à M. l'ambassadeur que le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'empereur d'Allemagne est tout disposé à promettre que le roi Mensa sera maintenu, sa vie durant, dans la situation qu'il occupe actuellement et traité avec bienveillance et avec tous les égards qui lui sont dus.

Le soussigné saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à Son Exc. M. l'ambassadeur l'assurance de sa très haute considération.

Signé : H. BISMARCK.

Le comte Herbert de Bismarck, sous-secrétaire d'État des affaires étrangères d'Allemagne, au baron de Courcel, ambassadeur de France à Berlin.

Berlin, le 24 décembre 1885.

En vertu de l'article 3 du protocole signé aujourd'hui, le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'empereur renonce à tous les droits ou prétentions qu'il pourrait faire valoir sur les pays de Koba et de Kabitai en Sénégambie et reconnaît la souveraineté de la France sur ces territoires. Par suite de cette reconnaissance, la société fondée sous le nom de Fr. Colin, *Entreprise Ouest-Africaine*, à Hambourg, qui a acquis des chefs indigènes, par contrat, les districts susnommés avec tous les droits de souveraineté, et qui, confiante dans la protection allemande, y a créé une série d'établissements commerciaux, se trouve placée sous la juridiction française. On ne saurait méconnaître que, par là, les conditions fondamentales de l'entreprise de la société allemande sont modifiées. Au lieu de déterminer elle-même, d'après ses propres convenances, sous la garantie de la charte impériale qu'elle attendait, les conditions de son organisation et de son développement économique, elle est soumise à l'administration et à la législation douanière d'une puissance coloniale étrangère.

Le gouvernement impérial considère, en conséquence, comme son devoir de s'entremettre auprès du gouvernement de la République française, afin que certains droits et avantages qui sont indispensables pour l'avenir prospère des entreprises commencées par la société Colin puissent être assurés à cette société. Le gouvernement impérial espère que le gouvernement français sera disposé à donner ces assurances, car on peut penser qu'il est dans son propre intérêt de conserver les avantages que l'action de la société devra procurer pour l'amélioration du sol et pour le développement des ressources du pays, en général.

Les droits et avantages dont il s'agit principalement ici sont les suivants :

1° Protection des propriétés et des personnes appartenant à la société à l'égale des personnes et des propriétés françaises ;

2° Reconnaissance des droits acquis par la société, à titre privé, dans les pays de Koba et de Kabitaï ;

3° Égalité de traitement pour la société avec les sociétés françaises de même nature, en ce qui concerne la liberté des opérations commerciales, l'acquisition de la propriété foncière, la possession des meubles, les impôts et taxes personnelles ;

4° Déclaration qu'on ne pense pas, quant à présent, à introduire à Koba et à Kabitaï un régime douanier différent de celui qui existe dans les territoires français voisins, comprenant les embouchures du Rio-Nunez, du Rio-Pongo et de la Mellacorée.

Le soussigné a l'honneur de porter ce qui précède à la connaissance de Son Exc. M. l'ambassadeur, en le priant de vouloir bien lui faire connaître en retour les intentions de son gouvernement et il saisit cette occasion pour lui renouveler l'assurance de sa plus haute considération.

Signé : H. BISMARCK.

Le baron de Courcel, ambassadeur de la République française à Berlin, au comte de Bismarck, sous-secrétaire d'État des affaires étrangères d'Allemagne.

Berlin, le 24 décembre 1885.

Monsieur le Comte,

La communication que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser, en date de ce jour, témoigne de la sollicitude du gouvernement impérial allemand pour les intérets de la société teutonafricaine Fr. Colin, dont la situation pourrait être modifiée dans une certaine mesure par suite de la reconnaissance de la part de l'Allemagne des droits de la France sur les territoires situés entre le Rio-Nunez et la Mellacorée, à la côte de Sénégambie.

Vous exprimez le désir d'être assuré que certains droits et avantages nécessaires à la société Colin pour le succès de ses entreprises commerciales resteront acquis à cette société. Vous faites valoir, à cette occasion, que les efforts de la société Colin pour améliorer le sol et développer les ressources du pays tourneront en définitive au profit de la France.

Le gouvernement de la République française n'est pas insensible à ces considérations et je suis heureux de pouvoir vous donner en son nom l'assurance que les personnes et les propriétés appartenant à la société Colin seront protégées à l'égal des personnes et des propriétés françaises.

Les droits que la société a acquis à titre privé dans les districts de Koba et du Kabitaï lui seront reconnus.

La société Colin jouira du même traitement que les sociétés françaises de même nature, pour ce qui concerne les libertés des opérations commerciales, l'acquisition des proprietés mobilières ou immobilieres, les impôts et les taxes personnelles.

En outre, le gouvernement de la République est disposé à favoriser éventuellement la francisation de la société Colin, dans les conditions prévues par la législation française, afin de lui assurer le bénéfice d'une assimilation complète avec les autres societés placées sous le régime légal français.

Enfin, je me trouve en mesure de vous déclarer que le gouvernement français n'est pas dans l'intention d'introduire, quant à présent, dans les districts de Koba et du Kabitaï, un régime douanier différent de celui qui existe dans les territoires du Rio-Nunez, du Rio-Pongo et de la Mellacorée.

J'ai l'espoir, Monsieur le comte, que les déclarations qui précèdent répondront d'une maniere pleinement satisfaisante aux préoccupations dont vous avez bien voulu m'entretenir, et je suis heureux de trouver ici l'occasion de vous offrir la nouvelle assurance de ma haute considération.

Signé : ALPH. DE COURCEL.

ART. 2. Le président du conseil, ministre des affaires étrangères, est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret.

Fait à Mont-sous-Vaudrey, le 11 août 1886.

JULES GRÉVY.

Par le Président de la République :

Le Président du conseil,
ministre des affaires étrangères,

C. DE FREYCINET.

Administration de l'intérieur.

Nous, Gouverneur du Sénégal et dépendances, *p. i.*

Vu l'arrêté du 12 mai dernier portant convocation du Conseil général en session ordinaire pour le samedi 29 mai ;

Vu l'arrêté du 11 août dernier qui a prolongé de quinze jours la session du Conseil général ;

Vu la demande de prolongation faite par le président de cette assemblée ;

Vu l'article 21 § 2 du décret du 4 février 1879 ;

Sur la proposition du directeur de l'intérieur ;

Le Conseil privé entendu,

Avons arrêté et arrêtons :

ARTICLE PREMIER. La durée de la session du Conseil général est prolongée de quinze jours.

ART. 2. Le directeur de l'intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Saint-Louis, le 28 août 1886.

FERRAT.

Par le Gouverneur :

Le Directeur de l'intérieur p. i.,

L. JURQUET.

NOMINATIONS ET MUTATIONS.

Par arrêté du Gouverneur, en date du 20 août dernier, rendu sur la proposition du directeur de l'intérieur, MM. François Piécentin et Rousseau ont été nommés membres du conseil de fabrique de Gorée, en remplacement de MM. Potin et Pesnel.

MUNICIPALITÉ DE SAINT-LOUIS.

AVIS D'ADJUDICATION

CONSTRUCTION D'UN HOTEL DE VILLE A SAINT-LOUIS

L'Administration municipale a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public qu'il sera procédé le 14 septembre 1886, à 8 heures du matin, à la mairie (salle des délibérations), par le chef de cette administration ou son délégué, assisté de deux conseillers municipaux, en présence du Receveur municipal, à l'adjudication sur soumissions cachetées, de la construction d'un **HOTEL-DE-VILLE** à Saint-Louis.

Le cahier des charges ainsi que les plans et devis sont déposés au bureau de la voirie où le public pourra en prendre connaissance.

Ssint-Louis, le 2 août 1886.

Le Maire,

A. DE BOURMEISTER.

Administration de la marine.

Le Gouverneur du Sénégal et dépendances,

Vu le décret du 26 février 1862 réglant les conditions de la navigation au cabotage dans les colonies ;

Vu le décret du 18 juillet 1867 relatif aux examens de maître au petit cabotage au Sénégal ;

Vu l'arrêté local du 13 juin 1884:
Sur la proposition du chef du service administratif de la marine;

Arrête :

ARTICLE PREMIER. Il sera ouvert deux examens pour les candidats de maître au grand et au petit cabotage. Ces examens auront lieu le lundi, 20 décembre prochain, à Saint-Louis, dans le bureau du capitaine de port et à Dakar, dans celui du chef du service administratif.

ART. 2. La commission d'examen sera composée comme suit :

Un officier supérieur de la marine en activité de service, ou à défaut, un officier commandant un des bâtiments de la station locale; le capitaine de port; deux capitaines au long cours ; un professeur de mathématiques ou, à défaut un professeur d'hydrographie.

ART. 3. L'examen de maître au grand cabotage portera sur les matières indiquées à l'article 12 du décret susvisé du 26 février 1862 et conformément au programme y annexé.

L'examen de maître au petit cabotage portera, conformément à l'article 10 de l'ordonnance du 31 août 1828, rendu applicable au Sénégal par décret du 18 juillet 1864, sur les sondes, sur la connaissance des fonds, sur le gisement des terres et écueils, sur la direction des courants, des marées et des vents, dans les limites assignées pour la navigation du petit cabotage par le décret susvisé de 1862.

Les candidats seront interrogés sur la pratique par une commission composée du premier pilote et des pratiques du pays.

ART. 4. Les candidats se feront inscrire sur des listes ouvertes à Saint-Louis, au secrétariat du chef du service administratif de la marine, et à Dakar, au bureau du chef du service administratif.

Ils devront produire :

1° Leur acte de naissance ou une pièce en tenant lieu.

Ceux d'origine étrangère seront tenus de justifier de leur naturalisation ou de leur admission en pays français;

2° L'état de leurs services;

3° Une attestation de bonne conduite délivrée par le maire du lieu de leur domicile et visée par le commissaire de l'inscription maritime de leur quartier ;

4° Les certificats des capitaines des bâtiments à bord desquels ils auront navigué. Ceux de ces certificats qui émanent des capitaines de navires de commerce devront être visés par le commissaire de l'inscription maritime.

Les listes d'inscription seront closes, tant à Saint-Louis qu'à Dakar, le 18, à 4 heures de l'après-midi.

ART. 5. Le chef du service administratif de la marine est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté qui sera communiqué et enregistré partout où besoin sera.

Saint-Louis, le 9 août 1886.

GENOUILLE.

Par le Gouverneur :
Le Chef du service administratif de la marine,
ARMAND.

PARTIE NON OFFICIELLE.

TÉLEGRAMMES DE L'*AGENCE HAVAS.*

AU CONSEIL GÉNÉRAL.

En livrant à la publicité les dépêches qui suivent, l'Administration n'entend nullement garantir l'exactitude des nouvelles qu'elles renferment. Ces informations emanent en effet, d'agents irresponsables et n'ont aucun caractère officiel :

Paris, 2 septembre, 11 h. 16 s.

Télégramme Alexandre 31 assura Czar soumission, mais raideur réponse Czar rend abdication Alexandre probable. Tremblement littoral oriental Etats-Unis, soixante morts Charleston. — 970.

5 septembre, 8 h. m.

Alexandre recevant officiers annonça intention abdiquer situation étant impossible après réponse Czar, officiers voudraient empêcher. — 997.

6 septembre, 11 h. 30 s.

Karamako embarqué Bordeaux. Ministres bulgares demandent Russie et Puissances garantir indépendance Bulgarie, journaux anglais furieux contre Russie. Abdication Alexandre pas encore définitive. — 000.

MUSIQUE MILITAIRE.

Chef : M. J. RISCH.

AVENUE SERVATIUS.

DIMANCHE 12 SEPTEMBRE, DE 6 HEURES A 7 HEURES 1/2.

1. *Les Volontaires*, marche..... O. MÉTRA.
2. *La Ruche d'Or,* ouverture..... BREPSANT.
3. *L'Ange d'Amour,* valse..... BLÉGER.
4. *La Mascotte*, fantaisie..... AUDRAN.
5. *Fatma*, schottisch..... BONNISSEAU.
6. *la Belle Hélène*, quadrille..... OFFENBACH.

ANNONCES

ERRATUM

Dans le numéro du *Moniteur du Sénégal et dépendances,* du 2 septembre courant, partie non officielle, annonces, 2me colonne, 35e ligne vente sur saisie immobilière ; Lisez : Me de Bourmeister-**Radoszkowski** au lieu de : Me de Bourmeister-**Radoozkowski**.

Le Greffier p. i.
G. PATTERSON.

AVIS.

La Société générale des Transports maritimes a l'honneur d'informer le public que l'itinéraire des paquebots de la ligne de Marseille à la Plata est ainsi arrêté :

ALLER	RETOUR
Départ de Marseille, le 14.	Départ de Buenos-Ayres, le 18.
Arrivée à Dakar, vers le 23.	Arrivée à Montevideo, vers le 19
Arrivée à Rio-Janeiro, vers le 4.	Arrivée à Rio-Janeiro, vers le 24.
Arrivée à Montevideo, vers le 8.	Arrivée à Bahia, vers le 28.
Arrivée à Buenos-Ayres, vers le 9.	Arrivée à Dakar, vers le 5.
	Arrivée à Marseille, vers le 14.

PRIX DES PASSAGES :

Première classe	550 francs.
Deuxième classe	400
Troisième classe	200

Avec réduction de 10 p. 100 pour les voyages d'aller et retour.

Prix du fret de Marseille à Dakar..... 25 fr. le m. cube.

PAQUEBOTS AFFECTÉS A CE SERVICE.

		ÉVENTUELLEMENT :	
Provence	3,000 t.	Savoie	2,000 t.
Béarn	3,000	Poitou	1,500
La France	2,500	Bourgogne	1,500

AVIS.

MAISON A LOUER

située aux angles des rues Dubois et de la Mosquée.

S'adresser à MM. Devès et Chaumet.

AVIS.

Le commissaire-priseur de Saint-Louis (Sénégal) a l'honneur de prévenir le public qu'il vendra, le dimanche douze septembre mil huit cent quatre-vingt-six, à sept heures et demie du matin, sur la place du Gouvernement, près de l'école des Sœurs, les gages provenant de la maison DELMAS et CLASTRES.

SAINT-LOUIS (SÉNÉGAL). — Imprimerie du Gouvernement.

a. G. Dec 4 6.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 18 1886
RECEIVED.

No 48 " = " U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

September 26th " " 1886

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Reception of Circulars

announcing the death of

Mr William Hunter. and the

Appointment of Mr Alvey A Adee

Second Assistant Secretary of State.

and Mr John B Moore. Third

Assistant Secretary of State.

No 48 = U S Consulate. Goree, Dakar

September 25th 1886

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two Circulars: one dated July 26/86, announcing the sad intelligence of the death of the Honorable William Hunter: and one dated August 6th 1886. announcing the appointment by the President of Mr Alvey A Adee as Second Assistant Secretary of State, and of Mr John B Moore as Third Assistant Secretary of State.

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

" " "

Corr

St Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 18 1886
RECEIVED

No 49 = U S Consulate. Coree - Decatur

September 25th 1886

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Reception of Treasury Draft

for "Rent & Miscellaneous Expense acct"

mentioned in my Dispatch No 46.

No 49 U.S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

September 25th 1886

To the Honorable

James D. Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

I have just received, without note or comment, a Treasury Draft for $72.00, and infer that it is to settle the "Rent and Miscellaneous expense acct" mentioned in my Dispatch No 46, which has been thus forestalled.

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

Ag Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 6 1886
RECEIVED

No 50 " " U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar
" " " "
Oct 16t 1886

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Transmitting Returns & accts
for the September Quarter. 1886

No 50 " " U S Consulate. Corea - Fakan

" " " "

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find "Returns & Accounts" from this Consulate for the September Quarter of 1886, which on examination I trust will be found correct

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Edw Strickland

U S Consul

Inclosures

No 1 " Digest of Invoice Book

" 2 " Arrival & Departure Am vessels

" 3 " Summary of Consular business

" 4 " Record of Treasury Fees

Note " 5 No business to render other documents necessary

U.S. Dec. 86

Dispatch No 51 from U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

Mr St Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 6
RECEIVED

October 14th 1886

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State.

Subject
Warlike disturbances within the Colony of Senegal. The King of "Cayor" and more than twenty of his followers killed near "Tivouane" on the line of the Railway to St Louis.

No 51 U S Consulate. Goree - Dakar

October 14th 1886

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find a copy of the "Reveil du Senegal" dated October 10th, which gives several differing accounts of a Collision with fatal results which occurred at Tivouane, about 50 miles from here, on the 6th instant, between the King of Cayor and Some of his People on the one hand, and a detachment of Spahis (French Cavalry) on the other.

Without attempting a literal translation of any of the accounts, I will simply State that the one most credited amounts to this:— On the date above named, the King of Cayor. Samba Law-be Fal. appeared at Tivouane in Cayor, with a large following of mounted and armed attendants. For the purpose

of collecting a tribute to which by treaty he thought himself entitled. Failing in this, some of his followers commenced to pillage from the merchants and traders, who instantly telegraphed what was going on to the Governor at St Louis, and in the meantime put themselves in the best posture for defence possible. The Governor, without loss of time, sent down by train a Captain Spitzer of the Army, with directions if possible to accommodate matters: and this Officer, from a military post near Livonia, took to accompany him 25 Spahis, in case their assistance might be required. Arriving betimes at Livonia, they found the Merchants & traders besieged within their houses, and the pillage going on. A wordy altercation ensued, which ended with the firing of a few shots by some followers of the King, one of which killed a Soldier. The Captain. Spitzer. then gave the order to

charge, and in a few minutes 20 of the Kings attendants were laying dead on the ground. The rest of the natives with their King retreated to a wood near by, where they again made a Stand, but fled on the death of their King, who was run through the body by a lieutenant named Chaunet after a furious Sword encounter which lasted 12 minutes.

This unfortunate affair has a Commercial importance on account of its liability to affect adversely the peanut trade; and a political importance for the Colony in that it may cause the French Colonial Government to greatly modify its present policy of making treaties with tribes of people which are encircled by Military Posts of its own.

Cayor is the name of a Country situated about half-way between Goree and St Louis. It is about twice the size of the State

of Rhode Island, and comparatively fertile. Peanuts of the finest African quality are produced in large quantities, and marketed ~~at the~~ at the Stations along the line of the Railroad. Admiral English of the "Lancaster", with some of his Officers, went up the Road as far as Sivouane, and expressed surprise at the quantities of nuts they saw. It is now the beginning of harvest-time, and should war ensue, a large proportion of this years Crop would unavoidably be lost.

Great efforts will doubtless be made to procure peace, and it is hoped they will prove successful. Most of the Soldiers from the garrison at Goree have been dispatched to the scene of the disturbance, and the Marines from the French Admiral's Ships Arethusa are being used temporarily for land Service. The natives are well aware that this is not a good season for them to make war, and herein

lies the principal Dupe of Cagely.
Owing to the abundant rains we
have had the Peanut Crop promises
well all along the Coast.

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

2me Année. — N° 66. Le numéro. 40 centimes Dimanche 10 octobre 1886.

LE RÉVEIL DU SÉNÉGAL

ABONNEMENTS

	Un an	6 mois
Saint-Louis .	12 »	7 »
Dans la Colonie	15 »	8 »
France .	18 »	10 »

Les Manuscrits ne sont pas rendus

JOURNAL HEBDOMADAIRE

Politique, Littéraire, Commercial et Financier, paraissant tous les Dimanches

RÉDACTEUR EN CHEF : Auguste FORET

Rue Porquet, 2. — ABONNEMENTS ET INSERTIONS — Rue de l'Hôpital.
où toutes les correspondances, mandats, avis, etc., doivent être adressés.

ANNONCES
La ligne . . . 0.25
RÉCLAMES
La ligne . . . 0.40
ANNONCES ET RÉCLAMES RÉPÉTÉES
Moitié du prix de la première insertion

MM. Amédée PRINCE et Ce, agents de publicité, 36, rue Lafayette, à Paris, sont seuls chargés de recevoir les annonces de France

Les Abonnements sont reçus, en France, chez M. CHALLAMEL aîné, libraire-éditeur, 5, rue Jacob, à Paris.

AFFAIRE
FORET & G. D'ERNEVILLE

M. Germain d'Erneville a insulté la Rédaction du RÉVEIL en pleine séance du Conseil général, le 15 juin dernier.

En homme d'honneur, nous lui avons demandé une rétractation ou une réparation par les armes.

Suivant procès-verbal de témoins du 16 juin, il a refusé l'une et l'autre.

Puis, six jours après, il a cru devoir expliquer son refus par une lettre ne contenant qu'injures et diffamations, que nous avons refusé d'insérer.

Nous lui avons proposé un jury d'honneur.

M. Germain d'Erneville n'a pas répondu à cette proposition.

Il en a appelé aux Tribunaux.

Le Tribunal correctionnel, ayant pour président :

M. URSLEUR
Juge-Président

et pour procureur :

M. LARROUY

qui a donné raison.

La Cour d'appel présidée par

M. HACHARD

Chef du Service judiciaire, ayant pour conseillers : M. Pécarrère, beau-frère du défenseur de M. Germain d'Erneville, et M. Martin, père de M. Raymond Martin, ennemi acharné du *Réveil*

A confirmé le jugement de première instance en l'aggravant de la publication du jugement d'appel.

DE LA PRUDENCE

La situation est grave par suite des événements de **Tivaouane est très grave,** il ne faut pas se le dissimuler : l'histoire du Sénégal nous le démontre. De grandes difficultés vont surgir, il est du devoir du Gouverneur de les prévoir.

L'honorable M. Genouille est depuis peu à la tête de notre colonie, il la connaît par conséquent peu, quoiqu'il soit animé des meilleures intentions. Nous savons qu'il étudie avec un soin jaloux toutes les questions intéressant cette chère colonie : comme tout vrai Français, il a l'amour de son pays, il veut voir grand et respecté par tous et dont l'influence doit préconiser et étendre sur cette terre africaine.

C'est parce que nous lui connaissons ces sentiments que nous nous permettrons, non de lui donner des conseils, mais de le prier d'étudier avec sangfroid la question du Cayor qui vient de se rouvrir, de bien peser, avant de les mettre à exécution, les décisions promptes et décisives qu'il va falloir prendre dans l'état actuel.

Il y va de l'intérêt de tous, du commerce et du prestige de la France.

Il est nécessaire de ne pas laisser les populations du Cayor recevoir des influences étrangères. Pour cela, il faut agir vite, avec prudence et une grande fermeté. Toute hésitation serait une faute que nous pourrions regretter amèrement.

Nous nous dispenserons, pour notre part, de nous engager à fond dans la question, du moins dès maintenant, afin de laisser toute liberté d'action au gouvernement.

Nous laisserons cependant nos collaborateurs, dont nous connaissons les sentiments français, donner ici, librement, leurs appréciations sur les événements passés, sur ceux, sans doute, qui vont se dérouler à nouveau sous nos yeux, et exposer, suivant eux, le meilleur mode pour arriver à une paix durable dans le Cayor, le grenier de la colonie.

Nous espérons que l'honorable Gouverneur ne verra dans cette exposition d'appréciations diverses que la liberté qu'a tout citoyen français de discuter les intérêts de son pays.

Nous serons heureux si M. Genouille peut y puiser des idées capables de l'aider dans sa lourde tâche, pour le plus grand profit de notre chère colonie et pour le prestige de la République française.

Aug. FORET.

Exécution
DE
SAMBA LAWBÉ
damel du Cayor.

Un fait d'une gravité exceptionnelle, et dont les conséquences médiates ou immédiates doivent rouvrir la question du Cayor, affecter le commerce des graines dans le premier comme dans le deuxième arrondissement, et en même temps la sécurité de nos comptoirs le long de la ligne ferrée, vient de se dérouler il y a quelques jours, tout près de la gare de Tivaouane.

Je veux parler de cet incident déplorable, inouï, qui a eu pour théâtre le Cayor, et pour victime Samba Lawbé Fal, le damel de notre choix, notre protégé, celui qui se résignant au rôle de simple particulier auquel l'avait condamné le gouverneur Servatius, avait fait preuve d'assez de sagesse, pour amener le gouverneur Bourdiaux, édifié par la mission de M. Laude, à le reconnaître comme damel, en destituant Samba Yaya, dit Amady N'Goné Fal II.

Pour bien comprendre ce qui va suivre, il est bon de remonter un peu haut dans l'histoire de ce pays.

Le lendemain de son couronnement Samba Lawbé Fal, signait avec nous, le traité du 28 août 1883, fait au fort de Bétète, et où MM. Victor Ballot, directeur des affaires politiques du Sénégal, Laude, résident dans le Cayor, avaient débattu les intérêts français.

D'autre part, le damel s'était fait assister de tous les captifs de la couronne et ses diambours, des grands électeurs.

Cet acte solennel devait servir de régulateur à nos relations avec Samba Lawbé et son peuple. J'en extrais les passages intéressants :

Art. 1er. — Tous les traités antérieurs conclus avec les damels sont annulés. Les habitants de ce pays se placent « sous le protectorat de la France, etc.....

Art. 2. — La province du Cayor comprendra désormais le Saniokhor, le Dembanian, le Khatta, le M'Bakol, le Guet, le N'Guiguis, le M'Bawar et le Guéoul.

Le poste de Bétète et le terrain qui l'entoure dans un rayon d'un kilomètre, ainsi que cinquante mètres de chaque côté de la voie ferrée qui traversera le Cayor, et un rayon de cent mètres de terrain à chaque gare ou station, appartiennent au gouvernement français.

« Art. 8. — Le commerce est entièrement « libre ; le damel fera respecter les commer- « çants et leurs propriétés ; il pourra perce- « voir les droits habituels de « trois pour « cent » sur tous les produits du sol et les « bestiaux qui feront l'objet des « transac- « tions » commerciales, mais ses percep- « teurs ne pourront opérer que dans le Ca- « yor. »

Art. 10. — Toutes les questions intéressant les relations entre la France et le Cayor, et dont il n'est pas parlé dans cet acte, seront réglées ultérieurement.

Il nous appartenait de faire de cette convention du 28 août 1883, une réalité, quelque chose de tangible, en même temps de bienfaisant pour notre co-contractant : de préparer ce dernier et son peuple à ce que je puis appeler le but et l'objectif de tous nos sacrifices, l'absorption du Cayor dans le mouvement général de l'élément français.

Il y avait là une œuvre de longue haleine, toute paisible, sans le bruit du canon, et sans le cliquetis des sabres de nos spahis. N'avions-nous pas fait le gros de l'œuvre ? Et devions-nous rencontrer des obstacles insurmontables chez nos protégés ? Non.

Quand un damel accorde à son protecteur les droits consacrés dans les articles 6 et 7 des traités du 28 août 1883 qui nous permettent de construire des forts sur toute la ligne ferrée, d'ouvrir dans tout le Cayor des chemins de fer, des lignes télégraphiques, des postes fortifiés même, c'est qu'il a fait l'*amen*, qu'il a reconnu notre suzeraineté et l'impossibilité de résister à nos armes : nous avions, ce me semble, à lui tenir compte de cette bonne volonté, et à lui rendre moins dure la perte du N'Diambour tout entier. Il suffisait d'un peu de patience d'un frein mis à la politique de substitution à outrance qui semble prédominer dans les conseils du gouvernement, et tout venait en son temps, sans secousse, sans sacrifice dans un pays témoin de nos victoires, mais où nous avons subi bien des désastres, où la gloire passée d'un Lat Dior subjugue encore les esprits et les fascine, et où le génie militaire d'un Faidherbe ou d'un Pinet-Laprade n'avait pu rien asseoir de durable.

Cette convention du 28 août nous faisait la part assez belle, nous mettait en mains assez de moyens pacifiques de pénétration pour prêter l'oreille aux plaintes et aux réclamations du damel. A plusieurs reprises, et sous le gouvernement précédent, ce dernier avait sollicité de l'autorité une indemnité à débattre pour les commerçants établis sur son territoire, et en dehors des cinquante mètres concédés le long de la voie ferrée. Pour se convaincre de la justice de cette prétention, il suffit de se reporter aux articles 8 et 10 du traité du 28 août. N'obtenant rien de nous, et se croyant chez lui, le damel s'adressait aux traitants eux-mêmes, qui déjà patentés par nous, se refusent à payer deux fois l'impôt de protection. Si je ne me trompe, le contrôleur lui-même avait attiré l'attention du pouvoir sur cette situation délicate et intéressant nos bonnes relations avec notre protégé. On ne fit rien pour trancher cette difficulté naissante : non pas qu'elle ne fût soumise à l'étude, mais elle le fut sans empressement, et surtout sans la conscience des embarras qu'une longue procédure pouvait faire naître. Il est plus que probable que le damel ne renonça en rien à ce qu'il pouvait considérer comme son droit, et que ses gens ne se firent pas faute de faire sentir aux traitants qu'après tout ils étaient dans le Cayor.

Dans l'intervalle, la querelle du Djoloff éclate et notre damel de se ruer sur Albourey. Nos lecteurs savent à quoi s'en tenir sur cet envahissement du Djoloff par les bandes de Samba Lawbé, et ils se rappellent que notre intervention avait donné raison à Albourey N'Diaye, et amené le damel à adhérer au principe d'une indemnité en faveur de son vainqueur. Nous conseillions alors au gouvernement de ne pas tenir la main au paiement de cette indemnité : nous lui disions : le damel, c'est votre damel, il ne peut vous échapper d'aucune façon, et ne commettez pas la faute de lui préférer un Albourey N'Diaye, le roi d'un pays en dehors de vous, loin de vous, sur l'existence duquel des doutes sérieux se sont élevés et qui, peu de temps auparavant, pillait les frontières du Oualo et du N'Diambour.

On a tenu à ce que le damel payât l'amende, mais celui-ci s'y est refusé : et de tout cela il est né une certaine irritation, un dépit profond, de part et d'autre qui devait être fatal, à la première occasion, au plus faible.

Cette occasion ne se fit pas attendre : après l'affaire des deux pendus, le gouvernement, fatigué sans doute des plaintes de certains commerçants, de certain chef de gare, résolut de laisser à N'Dan le un détachement de spahis, prêt à toute éventualité. Le damel décidé à poursuivre lui-même le paiement de l'indemnité réclamée depuis si longtemps aux commerçants de Tivaouane, était devenu plus pressant et devait, à un jour donné, se rendre sur les lieux pour en finir.

Ici, nous entrons dans le récit de l'incident dont le dénouement fatal nous est connu.

Deux versions se présentent : je

prends d'abord celle qui est la plus défavorable à Samba Lawbé.

C'était le 6 octobre. M. le capitaine Spitzer prévenu de l'arrivée du damel à Tivaouane, s'y était rendu avec les spahis, et palabrait sur les réclamations des traitants et du roi, lorsqu'un coup de feu partit, sans atteindre personne ; assez mal reçu par le damel, irrité de son insolence, il mettait le pied à l'étrier, lorsque les spahis poussèrent leurs chevaux à toute bride contre les hommes de Samba Lawbé, mirent ceux-ci en fuite, et arrivèrent au roi abandonné et le tuèrent.

Raisonnons dans cette hypothèse :

Puisque M. le capitaine Spitzer palabrait avec le damel, il n'y avait pas de doute que le coup de fusil ne pouvait être attribué qu'à l'imprudence ou à la malveillance des gens du roi.

Et la charge, qui l'a commandée ?

Et puis l'insolence du damel! Elles doivent toucher bien peu un officier français, les rodomontades d'un reitelet africain.

S'il est vrai que M. Spitzer devait faire œuvre de conciliation, aplanir les difficultés, il doit regretter comme moi le dénouement de son palabre.

On discute mal, lorsqu'on a le sabre en main ou tout près de soi.

La deuxième version, c'est l'enlèvement du damel par nos troupes :

Samba Lawbé palabrait, sans résultat, lorsque se levant pour regagner son village, il est saisi au cou par M. le capitaine Spitzer. Cette main mise sur la personne du roi met en fuite son entourage ; les spahis donnent la main; le roi en se débattant, tue deux d'entre eux, puis tombe foudroyé d'un coup de revolver que lui décharge à bout portant, dit-on, l'officier des spahis.

Eh bien! s'il est quelqu'un qui ne trouve rien à redire à cette scène, s'il est quelqu'un qui se réjouisse de la mort violente d'un protégé, par nos propres mains, sur *son territoire*, en face de ses sujets, je lui laisse sa satisfaction et ne lui envie rien.

Pour moi qui suis aussi jaloux que qui que ce soit de l'honneur national, et qui essaye de comprendre sans y parvenir, la nécessité d'un pareil attentat, je suis profondément désolé qu'on ait mêlé nos troupes à de tels actes que la convention du 28 octobre 1883 ne saurait justifier en aucune façon.

Et après vous vous étonnerez que personne n'ait plus confiance en vous, que tout le monde émigre.

Ah! non, ni Faidherbe, ni Jauréguiberry, ni Pinet-Laprade, ni Valière, ni Brière de l'Isle, — j'ai nommé les gouverneurs qui ont fait du Sénégal ce qu'il est — ne nous ont donné le spectacle d'une scène aussi déplorable.

Est-ce que l'on enlève un damel comme un marabout? C'est là un mal nécessaire, peut-on dire, le damel disparaissant nous nous substituons à lui et tout est dit.

Je souhaite que de nouveaux déboires soient épargnés à mon pays : mais je n'augure rien de bon de notre substitution au damel.

Quand vous aurez nommé des chefs au Dembanian, au Guet, au M'Bakol, tout ne sera pas dit : il faudra les protéger, et tant qu'il restera un *Quedj* du nom de Lat Dior, vous aurez fait œuvre vaine.

L'histoire est là. Le noir du Cayor n'a rien appris depuis 1863, et là où Faidherbe a échoué, avec tous ses moyens d'action, la connaissance profonde des hommes et des choses de ce pays, vous ne ferez pas meilleure figure ; vous n'aurez réussi qu'à ajouter aux sacrifices d'hommes et d'argent de la métropole.

Le résultat de cette politique d'enlèvement, de violence, qui consiste à trancher le nœud gordien, plutôt que de le résoudre, ne se fera pas attendre ; d'ici un mois, c'est la traite des arachides, faites qu'elle s'ouvre sous de bons auspices.

Pour moi, j'aime mieux, pour l'honneur de mon pays, et pour la tranquillité générale, penser que la mort de Samba Lawbé n'est pas une exécution, mais un accident regretté ; et que le gouvernement, quelques hésitations qu'il en éprouve tout d'abord, fera auprès de Lat Dior des démarches loyales pour lui offrir un royaume que seul il peut maintenir, sans dépenses d'hommes ni d'argent pour la métropole.

NEMO.

P.-S. On nous apprend que l'incident du 6 octobre se passait dans un rayon de 300 mètres autour de la gare. J'en conclus que c'était donc en plein Cayor et sur le territoire du damel. On ajoute que Samba Lawbé était en train de cerner les commerçants de Tivaouane lorsque parut M. Spitzer avec 25 spahis commandés par le lieutenant Chauvet. L'aide de camp du gouverneur fut très mal reçu par le damel, et sans se décourager dépêcha à deux reprises un spahis et, en dernier lieu, un maréchal de logis qui, lui, prenant le cheval du damel par la bride, voulant l'entraîner, reçut à bout portant un coup de feu sans effet. Puis un deuxième coup, puis un troisième coup qui tua un spahis indigène. Aussitôt, la charge fut commandée par M. Spitzer, l'escadron s'ébranla, et tua vingt des gens de Samba Lawbé qui, lui, prit la fuite, et fut poursuivi par le lieutenant Chauvet qui le tua dans un combat singulier.

Nous sommes tout disposé à rendre hommage à la bravoure de nos troupes ; mais là n'est pas la question :

Nous devons reconnaître que le maréchal-des-logis, en prenant la bride du cheval du damel nous fait prendre un rôle agressif, et que ce militaire aurait pu se dispenser de ses réflexions.

Il s'agit de savoir si, au-dessus du militaire, le diplomate, le représentant du gouverneur ne devait pas éviter à tout prix, *sur* le territoire, *en somme*, *du damel*, une scène qui ne fera que rouvrir la question du Cayor.

Et puis, est-ce que les gouvernements civils ne devraient pas répudier de pareils moyens.

NEMO.

Notre collaborateur Scylla nous adresse le récit suivant relatif à la mort de Samba Lawbé, damel du Cayor :

M. le Gouverneur informé que le 6 du courant, le damel Samba Lawbé devait se rendre à Tivaouane et prélever la dime sur les commerçants établis sur le territoire français, (300 mètres de rayon autour de la gare) ou culbuter et piller ces établissements, envoya sur ce point M. le capitaine d'Etat-major Spitzer qui, en passant à N'Dande, avait ordre d'emmener avec lui le lieutenant Chauvet et les 25 spahis qu'il commandait.

En arrivant à Tivaouane, M. le capitaine Spitzer trouva les établissements commerciaux cernés par le damel et ses gens, et les commerçants retranchés chez eux, prêts à se défendre.

Sitôt que le damel aperçut la petite troupe française, il vint au galop et sur un ton très acerbe reprocha au capitaine sa présence sur ce point, et lui demanda impérieusement ce que faisaient les soldats français sur son territoire.

M. Spitzer, un peu interloqué par son attitude agressive, lui fit cependant observer que les troupes françaises étaient chez elles, toujours dans le rayon de 300 mètres, tandis que lui damel violait ouvertement son traité en venant causer des vexations et exiger des impositions illégales, chez nous. Le damel s'emporta et quand le capitaine lui dit qu'il venait de la part du gouverneur pour éviter tout malentendu, et tâcher de se mettre d'accord, Samba Lawbé refusa de palabrer, menaça et tourna le dos, ne voulant rien écouter.

Un spahi noir fut alors envoyé vers lui pour l'engager à ne pas agir ainsi et l'inviter à palabrer avec l'envoyé du gouverneur.

Ce fut inutilement.

Le maréchal des logis de spahis fut alors envoyé pour voir s'il aurait plus de succès près du damel, ce fut en vain. Ce sous-officier voyant cela, prit le cheval de Samba Lawbé par la bride, en disant qu'il fallait régler la question en litige et non pas se dérober à la discussion. Samba Lawbé lui tira un coup de fusil à bout portant, mais le manqua, fort heureusement ; un deuxième coup de fusil fut tiré dans la direction du capitaine Spitzer et n'eut pas plus de succès. Enfin un troisième coup tua un spahi indigène.

C'est alors que le capitaine dit au lieutenant Chauvet : « Puisque l'on assassine nos hommes, chargez!

Le peloton s'ébranla et 20 hommes du damel restèrent sur le carreau.

Pendant ce temps, ce dernier qui possédait une très bonne monture s'enfuyait à toute vitesse, mais le lieutenant Chauvet se lançait à sa poursuite et le rattrappait bientôt dans la brousse où un combat corps à corps eut lieu. Samba Lawbé, très courageux, fit volte-face, maniant son sabre avec une très grande adresse, et se couvrant tellement bien par de savants moulinets, que le combat dura 12 minutes environ.

Enfin, d'un coup de sabre, l'officier de spahis coupa trois doigts à son adversaire, d'un coup de banderolle lui enleva le poignet et d'un troisième coup de pointe le tua net. Deux des officiers de Samba Lawbé accourus à son secours furent tués par le lieutenant Chauvet.

Notre collaborateur Scylla se trompe quand il dit que 300 mètres sont concédés à la France par le Cayor, autour des gares et cent mètres le long de la voie. L'article 2 du traité du 28 août 1883 dit 100 mètres autour des gares et 50 mètres le long de la voie ferrée.

N. D. L. R.

CHEZ LES TRARZAS

Ely ould Mohammed el Habib ould Amar ould Ely Shandora.

Les dernières nouvelles que nous avons reçues ont confirmé ce que nous pressentions de la mort d'Ely : cette mort est réelle et elle va donner lieu à une guerre civile entre Amar Saloum et les neveux d'Ely, Hamet Fall et Hamet Ledeye. Dès que notre vieil ami de quinze années et non de vingt-cinq années, comme nous l'avons écrit par erreur, est mort assommé de coups de bâton (les balles, suivant les Maures, ne peuvent percer sa peau). Hamet Fall, Hamet Baba dépêchèrent immédiatement vingt cavaliers pour tuer le fils d'Ely Hamet Saloum et Amar Saloum, son oncle. Ce dernier avait prévenu le soir du crime son frère et l'avait prié, mais en vain, de quitter le *Masarma* ; il dut partir tout seul, laissant Ely plein de confiance en lui-même, et ne pouvant même admettre la possibilité du malheur qui l'attendait. Il s'enfuit chez Shikh Sidia, persuadé d'y trouver un refuge sûr avant l'arrivée des émissaires de Hamet Fall qui ne purent prendre que son cheval et ses armes : car il est de coutume, chez les Maures comme chez nos ancêtres du moyen-âge, que la demeure du shikh est sacrée et ne peut être profanée.

C'est ainsi qu'Amar Saloum a pu échapper à une mort certaine : s'il n'avait pas été poursuivi, comme il s'y attendait, il aurait été tout droit chez les Oulad Damane, ses parents et sa force, et certainement à l'heure qu'il est, les deux partis en seraient déjà venus aux mains.

Amar Saloum attendra quelque temps chez Shikh Sidia, comme l'avait fait ce Hamet Fall lui-même, l'assassin d'Ely, que son parti a fait roi, et lorsque les esprits auront un peu plus de calme, qu'il se sentira moins surveillé, et que ses partisans se compteront, il se dirigera chez les Oulad Damane et luttera contre ses neveux pour leur disputer le trône qui lui revient de droit.

Il ne faut pas oublier que l'ancien parti d'Ely existe encore et qu'il ira en grossissant dès que le chef paraîtra.

Dernièrement, le nouveau roi Hamet Fall, que nous ne devons accepter comme tel que lorsque la guerre civile qui fermente aura décidé du sort des deux partis, s'est rendu chez les Oulad Bagniouck pour réclamer les biens qui appartenaient à Ely.

D'après lui, les biens personnels d'Ely, comme les biens de la couronne, doivent lui appartenir de droit, parce qu'il est le roi et le seul successeur d'Ely.

Il ne faut pas oublier qu'Ely s'était marié dans cette tribu et avait donné à sa femme beaucoup de valeurs en chameaux, chevaux et bœufs.

Les Oulad Bagniouck refusèrent de lui donner quoi que ce soit et lui déclarèrent que *tant qu'il resterait un membre des Oulad Bagniouck*, il n'aurait rien. Et dès que le roi partit pour le *Masarma* chercher de nouvelles forces, ils traversèrent tous le fleuve avec leur bétail et s'établirent sur la rive droite.

D'autres tribus ont aussi passé de notre côté et les officiers de la *Cigale* ont pu voir toute la berge de la rive maure, à partir du marigot des Maringouins, couverte de bœufs, moutons et chameaux, en train de passer sur la rive française.

Quand au fils d'Ely, Hamet Saloum, qui est dans nos murs, il était aussi poursuivi par une trentaine de cavaliers qui avaient reçu l'ordre de le tuer. Mais ils arrivèrent trop tard jusqu'à N'Diago. Averti par quelques marabouts et quelques amis de son père, il était venu en toute hâte à Saint-Louis.

Amar Saloum et Hamet Saloum sont les seuls représentants du parti d'Ely, et nous allons assister dans peu de temps à la plus terrible des guerres civiles.

Devant ces faits qui parlent par eux-mêmes et qui sont incontestables pour tous ceux qui sont au courant des habitudes sociales des Maures, on ne peut soutenir que la paix existe, et que le couronnement de Hamet Fall a mis fin à toutes les difficultés. L'avenir nous le prouvera.

Revenons à celui qui fut notre meilleur allié, notre meilleur ami.

Sous le gouvernement de M. de Lanneau, sous l'autorité despotique de ce triumvirat qui ne voulait accepter aucune responsabilité, tout en dirigeant la politique locale, sous cette atmosphère d'ambition de parvenus, de haine et de jalousie pour tous ceux qui savaient rester dignes, honnêtes, dévoués aux intérêts de la France, l'on voulut créer un conflit entre le gouvernement et le roi des Trarzas. On chercha des compétiteurs dans le Trarza, et l'on chargea de cette sale besogne un traitant, cette espèce de Shylock, bon à tout faire, qui sonda Amar Saloum par l'intermédiaire de Khayaroum, l'ancien ministre d'Ely et le complice des assassins de son ancien maître.

Pour exciter la colère du roi, pour le mettre hors de ses gonds, on fit semblant de ne pas le connaître, lorsqu'il vint rendre visite à M. de Lanneau, notre gouverneur, peut-être un bon marin, mais à coup sûr une nullité d'homme politique, sans énergie, sans volonté, toujours d'accord avec le dernier venu.

On ne lui rendit pas tous les égards qu'on lui devait, et cependant ce triumvirat savait que depuis son avènement au trône des Trarzas, Ely n'avait voulu et n'avait eu que des relations pacifiques avec le gouvernement français.

Irrité, le roi sortit du bureau politique, et pour ne pas rompre la paix que tous les honnêtes gens voulaient, qu'ils sollicitaient même, il alla trouver M. J.-J. Crespin et le pria de formuler ses plaintes par une lettre au gouvernement.

Cette lettre, digne à tous les points de vue, doit nous faire estimer davantage ce prince qui a toujours aimé la France et qui a toujours voulu re-

cevoir de nos gouvernants le témoignage de sympathie et d'amitié qu'il méritait à si juste titre.

Il nous appartient de payer à son fils, Hamet Saloum, cette dette de reconnaissance. Du reste, c'est le seul qui, avec Amar Saloum, peut nous donner cette sécurité si nécessaire au commerce.

Voici la lettre dont nous parlions plus haut :

Saint-Louis, 14 mai 1886.

Monsieur le Gouverneur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre les plaintes qui suivent :

1° Invité par votre prédécesseur, j'avais levé une armée pour aller combattre Abdoul Boubakar qui ne m'avait rien fait ; mon seul but était d'être utile et dévoué au gouvernement français ; j'avais été retenu pendant quelques jours à Podor, où j'ai dépensé, à part les cadeaux que j'avais reçus de mes sujets et connaissances, au dit lieu, 1512 fr. 50 que je dois encore.

Je ne parle pas des dépenses faites chez moi-même pour mon armée, mais j'estime que celles faites pour son entretien à Podor doivent incomber au gouvernement qui m'avait appelé.

2° Le gouvernement m'avait donné de la poudre et des balles pour mon monde ; lorsqu'il avait été décidé que nous n'irions plus nous battre, j'avais remis ces munitions au commandant de Podor avec prière de les envoyer pour moi à Dagana. Celui-ci les a retenues, il ignorait sans doute que c'est un cadeau qui m'avait été fait, et que moi-même j'avais donné au gouvernement, dans un moment où il lui en fallait absolument et qu'il n'en trouvait pas, dix taureaux de choix,

3° Un de mes sujets est décédé à son domicile, laissant à Dagana et à Podor, des valeurs en dépôt entre les mains de traitants, mes réclamations pour obtenir ces valeurs pour compte de mes sujets ont été vaines jusqu'ici.

4° Bien que je sois votre allié, je ne puis trouver ni à Podor ni à Dagana, ni à Saint-Louis des armes ni des munitions dont j'ai besoin.

5° Il me semblait que la bonne volonté que j'avais montrée en me tenant prêt à combattre votre ennemi, me permettait de compter, sinon sur votre assistance, du moins sur votre neutralité lorsque j'aurais à me défendre contre mes ennemis. C'est une erreur, le commandant de Dagana, lorsque peu de jours après mon retour de Podor, j'eus à marcher centre mes ennemis, a empêché lesvolontaires du Walo, habitués à combattre à côté de moi, montés sur des chevaux que je leur ai donnés, de se joindre à moi selon leur habitude ; il a même empêché des Maures, mes sujets, de répondre à mon appel.

De tout ce qui précède monsieur le Gouverneur, il résulte que ma présence fréquente à Saint-Louis, mon entier dévouement à votre gouvernement, produisent des effets contraires à ce que j'en attendais. Hier seulement, dès l'arrivée de Sidi Ely et des autres étrangers, il ont tous été reçus et on a pourvu à leur entretien; le roi des Trarzas n'a pas eu tant d'égards ; ce n'est pas qu'il risque de souffrir à Saint-Louis, quelque soit le nombre de personnes qui l'accompagnent, mais tout ce qui de votre côté est une marque de bienveillance, de sympathie, une preuve d'entente et d'alliance, lui est cher.

Tous les miens ont toujours été bien avec le gouvernement français, mais ils ne venaient pas conférer au gouvernement même de Saint-Louis, et ne s'inquiétaient point de ce qui pouvait nous intéresser chez d'autres indigènes.

Si, brisant la tradition, je me rends en personne près de vous à Saint-Louis, si je me préoccupe de ce qui vous fait besoin pour vous le procurer, si cela m'est possible, si je suis prêt à faire la guerre pour vous ou avec vous, si j'ai tant tenu la main à ce que mon royaume soit pour vos nationaux en pleine sécurité (car je soutiens que jamais personne des vôtres n'a été molesté chez moi), je vous l'avoue : c'était pour affermir autant que possible notre alliance et provoquer, si faire se pouvait, la réciprocité.

Je suis bien désolé qu'il n'en soit pas ainsi. Je ne répéterai pas les faits déjà relatés, j'ajouterai seulement que, pendant que j'avais de très bon cœur quitté mon pays pour combattre votre ennemi, pendant que se commettaient contre moi les actes dont je me plains, l'ennemi, Abdoul Boubakar recevait des présents et avait tous les avantages.

Ainsi traité par votre gouvernement dont je recherche cependant par tous les moyens la cordiale amitié, je devais être encore plus cruellement éprouvé par des hommes qui, sans, vous, sans les liens qui m'unissent à vous, n'oseraient cependant rien faire contre moi.

Les esclaves qui, de mon pays, passent dans le Walo y sont retenus malgré mes réclamations, et ceux qui les retiennent sont des indigènes qui, possesseurs d'esclaves chez eux, retiennent encore les leurs en s'appuyant sur votre autorité.

Yoro Diaw, d'ordre du commandant de Dagana, dit-on, détient quatre ânes nous appartenant.

Lat Dior fait tout ce qu'il veut contre mes sujets : il y a à peine cinq jours, des hommes qui relèvent de son autorité ont tué un des miens appelé Hamet et lui ont pris 1,500 francs et deux chameaux.

Cependant le traité qui nous lie vous oblige à me faire justice ou à me rembourser le dommage causé par vos protégés.

Pour mettre fin à cette situation humiliante pour moi, et qui nuit horriblement à mon prestige dans mon pays, je viens vous prier de chisir entre cette alternative.

Etant donné que je tiens absolument et de tout cœur à rester en paix avec vous, que je veillerai toujours à ce que vos nationaux soient chez moi dans une sécurité complète et que je compte sur la réciprocité.

Je désire être entièrement votre allié jusqu'à l'offensive, si vous jugiez une guerre nécessaire, mais en échange je ne veux pas être traité moins bien que ceux qui ne font pas autant pour vous. Je désire, non que vous envoyiez des soldats dans le désert pour m'aider à combattre mes ennemis, mais que vous me donniez tout votre appui moral qui consiste à ne pas empêcher les miens et les volontaires du Walo de me suivre ; et lorsque vous n'aurez pas réussi à me faire rendre justice par un chef indigène quelconque, de me laisser entièrement libre, comme lui, de régler nos affaires comme nous l'entendons.

Ou bien encore, si vous ne voulez pas l'alliance et l'assistance que je vous propose, je désire que tout en restant bons amis, chacun de nous soit en pleine liberté d'agir, je devrais dire que moi je sois libre d'agir en toute liberté, sans même me plaindre à vous, contre ceux qui m'attaquent.

Si je ne peux obtenir de ces deux choses l'une, j'aurai le chagrin de me croire banni de Saint-Louis, et resterai, comme mes ancêtres, chez moi.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le gouverneur, l'hommage de mes meilleurs sentiments.

Ely ould Mohammed el Abib
ould Amar ould Ali Shandora.

Un fait d'une grande importance qui vient d'avoir lieu dans le Trarza, vient, en quelque sorte, confirmer nos prévisions au sujet de la vacance du trône. Hamet Ledèye, le frère de Hamet Fall, qui était le bras droit d'Ely et qui l'a fait assommer, vient de mourir tué par les Azounas. Il était venu dans cette tribu comme il l'avait fait chez les Oulad Bagniouck, réclamer les biens d'Ely, et, après une lutte acharnée, il est tombé percé de balles. Sa mort va jeter la perturbation dans le parti de Hamet Fall, car personne n'ignore que c'était lui seul qui pouvait encore tenir tête au parti d'Ely et que c'est grâce à lui que son frère Hamet Fall a été nommé roi.

Cette nouvelle va permettre à Amar Saloum de réunir des partisans et de commencer la guerre civile qui va décider du trône des Trarzas.

C'est le moment de venir en aide à Hamet Saloum, au fils d'Ely, et de lui donner poudre et balles pour conquérir le trône de son père.

La Liberté du commerce.

On ne parle en ville que des démarches faites par des traitants pour amener le gouvernement à supprimer la liberté des escales.

On assure même que les *cinq lettres* faites ont été écrites par un conseiller municipal, sous la dictée de l'un d'eux et dans une des salles de la mairie.

Nous aimons à penser que le gouvernement tocal saura faire son devoir et nous maintenir cette liberté qui nous est si chère.

Ces cinq lettres vont partir par ce courrier à l'adresse du député Gasconi : ces deux traitants ont si peu de confiance dans l'*autorité* locale qu'ils ne daignent même pas lui envoyer une copie de ces lettres. Pour eux et leurs compères, le député est tout et le gouverneur rien : et ils pensent pouvoir, avec l'aide de leur député, étrangler la liberté dans un coin. Il est inutile d'ajouter que ces traitants ne sont que les masques des maisons de commerce.

MUSIQUE MILITAIRE
Avenue Servatius.

Dimanche, 10 octobre, de 6 heures à 7 heures 1/2

1	*Marchons quand même*, allegro mil.	Marie
2	*Ouverture du jeune Henri.*	Méhul
3	*L'Andalouse*, mazurka.	Gouirand
4	*Le Pompon*, op. de Lecoq. fant. de	Leroy
5	*Polka des Masques.*	Martin
6	*Le Plaisir des Dames*, quadrille.	Bléger

Chez la fruitière :

— Eh bien ! madame Gibou, nous donnerez-vous de bonnes nouvelles de votre mari ?... Ses souffrances diminuent-elles ?

— Hélas ! le pauvre homme va plus mal... J'ai envie de le faire exorciser : le médecin dit que c'est un *diable étique !*

* * *

Eutre bourgeois du Marais :

— Comprenez-vous cela, mon cher voisin ? Je me suis réveillé ce matin absolument privé d'intelligence, tout ahuri, tout bête...

— Et comment vous étiez-vous couché hier soir ?

— Comme à l'ordinaire.

Le Gérant : AUG. FORET.

ANNONCES.

A. PERRET
NÉGOCIANT-COMMISSIONNAIRE
RUE BISSON (Derrière l'école des Sœurs).
Saint - Louis (Sénégal).

Informe Messieurs les Négociants et Commerçants qu'il accepte les ordres à la commission pour vins spiritueux, liqueurs, conserves, vêtements, chaussures, meubles, etc., et qu'il a toujours en dépôt ici ou en cours de voyage les articles suivants, dont il a le monopole de la vente pour le Sénégal :

Bitter Saint-Michel de Soubiran.
Vermouth de Renaud.
Sirops de Renaud.
Absinthe de Berger.
Vins en barriques de Remy et Cie.
Cognacs en caisses id.
Conserves de Bouvais Fion.
Confitures en chopes de Dannonville.
Confiseries en boîtes de fer-blanc.
Cigares de Van Landuyt, etc., etc.

Dépôt des articles suivants : Aiguilles, fils, ficelles, cornalines, bleus, miroirs, mèches, pipes, peignes et autres articles pour la traite.

MAISON RICHARD-DAYNAC & Cie
rue de la Paix (Saint-Louis)

GROS ET DÉTAIL

M. RICHARD a l'honneur de prévenir sa clientèle qu'on trouvera désormais dans ses magasins de la rue de la Paix, et dans les différentes succursales qu'il a établies à Saint-Louis, un assortiment considérable de conserves alimentaires de toutes sortes et de qualités supérieures à des prix exceptionnels de bon marché.

Il prévient aussi ses clients de gros que, par suite de traités passés avec les premières maisons de France qui fabriquent des liquides de marques tels que l'**Absinthe Pernod fils,** le **Champagne Ackerman-Laurence,** le **Cognac Mullen frères, etc., etc., etc.** Il a obtenu de les représenter à Saint-Louis à des conditions très avantageuses qui lui permettent de céder ces divers articles à des prix bien au-dessous des cours de la place.

En outre, ayant apporté à sa fabrication de liqueurs et sirops garantis **Sucre pur,** limonade gazeuse et eau de seltz, le perfectionnement des premières fabriques d'Europe, il peut aujourd'hui défier toute comparaison, quoique ses prix soient inférieurs de 40 p. 0/0 à ceux de France.

Riz et Vins en gros,

Dépôt de bière française et étrangère.

Consignation des chaux hydrauliques et des ciments dits: **Portland,** des usines à vapeur BELMONT de Cahors.

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à côté de la Poste et des Télégraphes
A DAKAR

Cet établissement se recommande à Messieurs les Voyageurs par sa bonne tenue et ses prix modérés. Messieurs les Voyageurs sont assurés de toujours trouver des chambres et une nourriture confortable.

Raffraichissements et liqueurs des premières marques

CONTRE
les **Rhumes, Grippe, Bronchites, Irritations de Poitrine,** le **SIROP** et la **PATE pectorale** de **NAFÉ** et **DELANGRENIER** possèdent une **efficacité certaine** et constatée par les membres de l'Académie de Médecine de France.
Sans *Opium, Morphine* ni *Codéine,* on les donne *sans crainte* aux enfants atteints de **Toux** ou **Coqueluche.**
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PLUS d'**ASTHME**
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ADOPTÉ PAR LES HOPITAUX DE PARIS
VIN DE PEPTONE CATILLON
(Viande assimilable et Phosphates organiques)
ALIMENT DES MALADES QUI NE PEUVENT DIGÉRER
Puissant Réparateur des Forces affaiblies par l'Age la Fatigue, les Excès, les Maladies, l'Allaitement, la Croissance des Enfants, etc.
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Dépositaire à *St-Louis* : **EMILE CAMINADE.**

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concentration
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La Parfumerie OSMHEDIA assure à
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Un Défaut — Déveine — Le Divorce — L'Echelle de Corde
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Un Monsieur qui dine en ville
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Le FER BRAVAIS est un des ferrugineux les plus énergiques, puisque quelques gouttes par jour suffisent pour ramener la santé en très peu de temps.
Le FER BRAVAIS ne produit ni ***crampes,*** ni ***fatigue de l'Estomac,*** ni ***diarrhées,*** ni ***constipation.***
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Le FER BRAVAIS est le moins cher des ferrugineux puisqu'un flacon entier de ***5 francs*** dure un mois à six semaines ; le traitement revient donc à 15 cent. par jour.
Le FER BRAVAIS ***ne noircit jamais les dents***
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LES
Maladies du Foie
de l'ESTOMAC, de l'INTESTIN
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L'action thérapeutique du ***Boldo*** est certaine. On prescrit dans les Hôpitaux, à Paris et à Vichy, de **50 à 100 Gouttes par jour** de
BOLDO-VERNE
ou **4 cuillerées** à café
d'ÉLIXIR de BOLDO-VERNE
VERNE, PROF^r à l'Ecole de Médecine, GRENOBLE (France)
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10 *Médailles d'Or et Diplômes d'honneur.*

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Exiger la signature de l'Inventeur Baron LIEBIG en encre bleue sur l'étiquette.

Se vend chez les Épiciers et Pharmaciens.

L'EXTRAIT de VIANDE LIEBIG *a encore obtenu le Diplôme d'Honneur à l'Exposition internationale pharmaceutique de Vienne (Autriche) en 1883.*

AVIS

Le **REMÈDE PÉRUVIEN** *fera le tour du monde, toutes les Colonies françaises en ont un dépôt; son efficacité est telle que toutes les personnes atteintes d'une* **maladie** *du* **Foie** *et* **Fièvres pernicieuses, périodiques, paludéennes, intermittentes,** *etc., se trouveront guéries après quelques jours de traitement.* — SE VEND PAR FLACON DE **10** fr. ET DE **5** fr. **50.**

Dépôt chez **M. CAMINADE**, Pharmacien, à **SAINT-LOUIS**
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Pour les **Douleurs rhumatismales**, les **Irritations de la Poitrine**, les **Lumbagos**, les **Plaies**, les **Brûlures**, les **Engelures**, les **Cors aux Pieds**, les **Oignons** et **Œils-de-Perdrix**.

NOTA. — Tous nos rouleaux portent la Signature de **FAYARD & BLAYN.**

Vente en Gros, à ***Paris, 30, rue Saint-Merry.*** — *A* Saint-Louis : **Emile CAMINADE.**

PILULES PURGATIVES du Dr GUILLIÉ

PILULES d'*Extrait d'Elixir Tonique Antiglaireux* du Dr GUILLIÉ

Préparé par **PAUL GAGE**

Pharmacien de Première Classe, Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Paris

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CE DERNIER DES CONTREFAÇONS. Exiger les VÉRITABLES PILULES GUILLIÉ préparées par **PAUL GAGE**

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NOTA. — *Il existe de nombreuses imitations et contrefaçons. — Prière d'exiger cette signature en quatre couleurs sur le collier qui scelle la capsule.*



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Dépositaire à ***Saint-Louis :*** **Emile CAMINADE.**

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Dépositaire à Saint-Louis : Emile CAMINADE

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Le Tonique
le plus énergique que doivent employer les Convalescents les Vieillards, les Femmes et les Enfants débiles et toutes les Personnes délicates.



AU QUINA
SUC DE VIANDE
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Composé
des Substances absolument indispensables à la formation et au Développement de la Chair musculaire et des Systèmes nerveux et osseux.

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Dépôt à ***Saint-Louis :*** **Pharmacie LAFFORGUE.**

20 Ans de succès. — 25 Premières Médailles et Diplômes d'Honneur.



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dont la base est le BON LAIT

C'est le meilleur aliment pour les enfants en bas-âge, il supplée à l'insuffisance du lait maternel et facilite le sevrage. Avec lui, pas de Diarrhées, pas de Vomissements ; la digestion en est facile et complète.

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Vrai LAIT PUR de VACHES SUISSES ayant conservé son arôme et toutes ses qualités nutritives. Outre les grands services que cette conserve rend à la *Flotte*, à l'*Armée*, aux *Hôpitaux*, elle a conquis sa place dans l'alimentation des particuliers ; elle leur assure un lait sûr, sain et naturel

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Monde entier
POUR GUÉRIR



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Dépositaire à **Saint-Louis : Émile CAMINADE**

Saint-Louis (Sénégal). — Imprimerie du *Réveil*. — CAGNANT et Cie

Mr Ford. Dft Clair

A. 6. Dec 86.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 23 1886
RECEIVED.

No 52 — U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

Oct 27th " 1886

Thank Sir

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Discrimination against

some Kinds of Goods Manufactured

in America on account of the

comparative inferiority of the packages

which contain them.

(Copied - December - 1886).

No 52 ---- U S Consulate. Goree - Dakar

Oct 27th 1886

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Ass't Secretary of State

Sir

Before American merchants
can fairly compete with Europeans
in the opening markets of the World,
they must learn that in Some
Countries superior packing is held
to be a factor of prime importance:
that in places where good Coopers
are not to be had and there are
but few practiced laborers, egg-shell
packages, no matter how choice
the Goods they contain, are sure
to be discriminated against. And
this American fault in packing
is the more to be regretted because
it is precisely in those countries
where the best of packing is of necessity
required that the profits are always the greatest.

Among the articles which Americans are interested to export abroad, but which frequently are not packed sufficiently well for the purpose. Flour may be instanced as deserving perhaps the first notice. Almost all newly developed countries consume Flour largely, and as payment in such countries is usually made in raw products which Americans require for manufacturing purposes, there is a double motive for dealing with them direct, which dealing Americans should not forego by refusing to take into account the necessities of their situation. Now in such countries, where teams are always scarce, such articles as Flour have sometimes to be transported quite long distances by rolling, with the result in case the Flour packages are American of having a continuous white trail of flour all along the route, interspersed here and there with heaps of it mixed with dirt

packages preserve their contents against even wet, and other things being equal it would be indeed surprising if foreign flour thus protected were not preferred in every competitive market. American flour-barrels for export should have at least sixteen well-driven hoops each; the chimes should be well protected and the heads well secured against falling out; paper-lining is undoubtedly an advantage, but with the barrels made strong and tight other refinements may not be considered so necessary.

Cotton Goods from America are usually in packages twice too large and very illy fastened together. Such packages are also in general quite insufficient to protect their contents against wet.. or even against a degree of dampness which does not amount to wet. Great unwieldy cases are not proof against any

of the rough incidents which happen on voyages to countries where the facilities for handling and caring for such packages have not been developed. No match-box built American case containing 2000 Yards of "Prints" could be landed safely from a Canoe after passing through a heavy Surf, nor would the security be much greater if such a package had to be transported from a Boat on the heads of natives to the top of a muddy river-bank. Packages prepared in Europe are usually constructed with a view reasonably to guard their contents against all accidents of the nature described, against Slight Showers even, and I have seen Goods so nicely-enveloped in oiled paper and other Coverings as to be safe if immersed a considerable time in water. American Cottons are hardly packed well enough to protect them from the ordinary clamp and chafing of a vessels hold, and for the numerous exigencies which

are sure to arise after such goods have been transported to foreign half-civilized shores, no special provision is made.

It is not necessary I think that I should go more into this subject of packing Goods for export, although it appears one of great importance, and worthy of immediate attention. The time is certainly at hand when the whole unenlightened world will afford much: the best markets for many of the articles which Americans are already anxious but not well prepared to export, and if they do not occupy their ground shortly they will at length have to do so under the over-shadowing plants of a fierce European Competition. In England already not only the Shippers, but the Manufacturers and Bankers who back them, have a care for their Goods until they reach the Consumers near the head waters of the Senegal, the Gambia,

the Niger, the Congo and the Zambesi. Nothing appears neglected by them which has the least tendency to ensure success, while Americans, although seemingly anxious to expand, they are yet slow in adopting the means which in the face of brisk competition makes expansion possible.

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
John Strickland
U S Consul

the Niger, the Congo and the Zambesi. Nothing appears neglected by them which has the least tendency to ensure success, while Americans, although seemingly anxious to expand, they are yet slow in adopting the means which in the face of brisk competition makes expantion possible.

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
John Strickland
U S Consul

a.6 Dec 86

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 29 1886
RECEIVED.

No 53 ||=|| U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

November 4th ||.|| 1886

Dr Hilaire

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Military operations in Cayor.
Decisive battle resulting in the death of the new King Lat-Dior, his two sons, and seventy-eight of the natives. No further disturbancies apprehended at present.

No 53 U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

Nov 4th 1886

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find a "Supplement" to the "Moniteur du Senegal et Dependances", which contains a bulletin from the Governor of Senegal concerning recent military operations in Cayor.

It appears that after the death of Samba Lawbe Fal, mentioned in my Dispatch No 51, a Prince named Lat-n-Dor aspired to rule and had his claim acknowledged by a large following of natives, but contrary to the wishes of the French who ordered him instantly to quit the Country. This mandate he at first pretended to obey. But on arriving near the border of the desert he turned on

the troops which were following him and fought "with the rage of despair". All his efforts however could avail nothing against the superior weapons and discipline of the French; he was slain with his two sons and 78 of his followers, while trying to defend himself from being exiled by foreigners, on the borders of his own country.

Peace and submission seem now assured on all hands, and it is fair to assume that no more railroad trains will be fired into or travellers molested in the interim for at least a long season. The Crops will be harvested as usual, and rushed to the Sea-coast by the iron wheels of Civilisation, while the patriotic deeds of brave Wallace-like heroes are being jested at and forgotten.

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

TRENTE ET UNIÈME ANNÉE. — N° 1610. — 315. — JEUDI 28 OCTOBRE 1886.

MONITEUR

DU SÉNÉGAL ET DÉPENDANCES

JOURNAL OFFICIEL

Supplément.

GOUVERNEMENT DU SÉNEGAL

Le Gouverneur du Sénégal et dépendances, a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du public les événements survenus dans le Cayor pendant ces derniers jours.

Le lundi 25 octobre, Lat-Dior recevait à Diadié, près de Soguer, notification de l'ordre lui enjoignant de sortir du Cayor, conformément aux traités.

Lat-Dior feignait d'obéir, et partait presque seul dans la direction de l'est, à Dekkelé, où il avait envoyé déjà sa famille et ses guerriers.

Les hommes de Demba-War et des autres chefs, appuyés par 45 spahis sous les ordres de M. le capitaine Vallois, suivaient Lat-Dior à distance pour s'assurer qu'il quittait bien le Cayor et surtout pour empêcher tout retour offensif vers la voie ferrée.

La précaution n'était pas inutile, ainsi qu'on avait pu le croire tout d'abord. En effet, le 27 au matin, avant l'arrivée des spahis à Dekkelé, Lat-Dior ramenait ses gens à Tchitmakha, cherchant ainsi à revenir dans le Cayor.

A midi, croyant surprendre les spahis, il se ruait sur eux avec la rage du désespoir.

Le combat, très acharné, a été pour nous une victoire éclatante. Lat-Dior, ses deux fils et 78 de ses guerriers sont restés sur le terrain.

Les spahis rentrent à N'Dande.

Saint-Louis, le 29 octobre 1886.

GENOUILLE.

ST-LOUIS (SÉNÉGAL). — Imprimerie du Gouvernement.

Cop

X. 7th Class

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 12 1887
RECEIVED

No 54 — U S Consulate, Goree-Dakar

November 22nd. 1886

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

A new map of Senegal and its dependancies

Answ'd Feb. 21 '87.

No 54 " = " U S Consulate. Goree - Dakar

Nov 22nd. 1886

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

I send you herewith enclosed in a case to prevent injury. by the Bark Jennie Cushman. a new map of Senegal and its dependancies. to which I may have occasion to refer in some of my future despatches. Plans of Goree. Dakar. St Louis. Bammakou on the Niger. and the Cape de Verde Islands are added. and the large map also embraces the British and Portuguese Settlements on the Gambia. at Siena Leone. and about Bulama.

It is my intention to explain all the Principal features of this Map and the plans in some of my future dispatches. but I

I am sending the Map. now.
in advance because I have
a convenient opportunity.
This Map. although not
in truth very accurate. thus
sufficiently mark the divisions
and Subdivisions to which
I may have occasion to refer;
also the rivers. Military posts.
location of tribes etc. etc.
Bayur. the scene of the late
disturbances is well shown
between Dakar and
St Louis.

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Your Obedient Servant
W S Burnett

Col
Chief
Quartermaster Bureau

a + altered
19 Jan - 87 -

D. H. Clark

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 8 1887
RECEIVED

No 55 U S Consulate, Coree -

December 11th 1886

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Request for articles necessary

for the Consulate.

No 55 U S Consulate. Goree - Dakar

December 11th 1886

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find a list of articles necessary for this Consulate, all of which may be wanted in the near future and many of them immediately.

At the foot of the list are directions for sending the package, which in order to come by the first conveyance would have to be "Expressed immediately. Failing in this it would still come by the same directions, but probably not reach here before April.

I have the honor to be

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

Inclosure

List of Articles Wanted

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 31 1887
RECEIVED.

No 56 " " U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

January 4th " " 1887

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Transmitting Returns

& Accounts

No 56 — U S Consulate. Saree-Dakar

January 4th 1886

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find Returns & Accounts from this Consulate for the December Quarter of 1886, which on examination I trust will be found correct.

The Statistics given in Form (129) are for the year 1884. but for the purpose of estimating on the Commerce of this Consular district will answer fairly well for late seasons.

The discrepancy between the amount of the imports and the amount of the exports may be accounted for largely by the fact that exports are undervalued in clearing. and large funds find their way to Europe which

are not counted.

Perhaps I should here explain that Government Officers here seem averse to giving information, probably because they are discouraged from doing so by their Superiors. I am now situated however so I can gain Statistical information much easier than heretofore, and hope ere long to furnish the Department with most of the main facts regarding the Commerce and other industries of the Colony. I am Sir

Very Respectfully Yours

Peter Strickland

Inclosures

U S Consular

No 1 " = " Digest of Invoice Book

" 2 " = " Arrival & Departure of Am Vessels

" 3 " = " Summary of Consular business

" 4 " = " Record of Treasury Fees

" 5 " = " Names of Persons employed

" 6 " = " Return of Imigration

" 7 " = " List of Dispatches

" Note " = " No business to render other documents necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 14 1887
RECEIVED.

St Hclair
Mr Foo

No 57 from U.S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

January 18th 1887

Mr Peter Hickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Return of trade with
the United States

(Copied - March. 1887).
7.

No 57.... U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

January 18th 1887

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find a statement in duplicate. Form 130. showing the direct imports & exports between Goree-Dakar and the United States for the year 1886.

Apparently the imports have been less than usual, but this erroneous showing is principally owing to the fact that none of the European Colonial firms have had goods arrive for more than a year direct from America.

It is for the interest of all large European concerns to discourage as much as possible direct trade with America; hence they curtail their dealing with resident American merchants and import

such articles of American production as are absolutely needed in the prosecution of their business either through their correspondents in Europe or if the articles be unduly sometimes direct from America, more often than not however in foreign bottoms. It thus becomes evident that no Statement like the one enclosed can indicate with any degree of exactness the Amount of American Goods actually Consumed in a Country like this: The enclosed Statement merely indicates what has been done here by means of American vessels in face of an opposition organised as much as possible to exclude them from the Coast.

I am esteemed Sir
Very respectfully Yours
Peter Strickland
W Consul

Inclosure
Return of Trade with the United States
Form 130

1887

Goree - Dakar.

Form No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS		FROM
103	W	Ga	9		9 20 am

DEPT. OF STATE. JAN 28 1887 RECEIVED.

Received at Goree Jan 28 1887

To Porter Dept State, Washington.

Reach Senier february 28.

Strickland

D^r H Clark

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
21 1887
RECEIVED

No 58 " " U S Consulate. Soree-Dakar

January 27th 1887

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Cable Dispatch For

Mr Secier of Monrovia.

No 68 — U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

January 27th 1887

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Your Cable message in reference to forwarding a Notice to Mr Sedire, Consul at Monrovia, is received and I have replied by Cable as follows,-

"Reach Sedire February 28"

Enclosed please find Copy of my letter to Sedire which unfortunately may not reach him until the date indicated, although as the French Jurnard mails by every reliable Conveyance it is possible that my letter may reach Monrovia by some German Steamer early in February. I have judged it proper to reply to your message by Cable, because a money Consideration

seems to be involved, and the Department may need to be informed at an early moment what success is likely to attend my efforts in forwarding the notice. I have enclosed with the Press Copies before-mentioned a time-table for the Liverpool & Coast Steamers which I have thought may possibly be of use to the Department. From Para-Bahia Pernambuco northward but little account is made of the English Steamers for mails on account of their Slowness. The Splendid boats of the "Messageries Maritime" make their passages to and from Bordeaux via Lisbon & Carthagena in 9 days and are almost solely patronised for mails and for passengers

I am Entered Sir

Very Respectfully Yours

J Strickland

W S Cumrod

" "

Enclosures
Press copies letter to Senr & Coast Messrs
Time Table English Steamers

Secretary

Department of State

Washington

March 23 1922

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of March 21 1922

St Louis. Sene. Dakar
January 7th 1887

Hon Chas. A Lewis
Fire Control Journal
Minnesota

Sir

I have just received from the Honorable James D Porter, Assistant Secretary of State, a "Cable dispatch" which reads as follows ——— viz

"Felix Sarita Consul Minnesota
Your Bond or his Accts will be
Refused."

The name 'Sarita' instead of Lewis appears a mistake of the Cipherer. I very much regret that this mistake Cannot likely not to reach you before the 15th of next month, but in the meantime I hope that no harm will result from the delay. I am Sir

Very Respectfully Yours
Felix Sarita
U S Consul

British & African Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., & African Steamship Company.

APPROXIMATE TIME TABLE (SATURDAY DEPARTURES) JAN. TO MAR.,

BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL AND THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

OUTWARDS.

PORTS.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	PORTS.
LIVERPOOL (leave)	1887. Jan. 1	Jan. 8	Jan. 15	Jan. 22	Jan. 29	Feb. 5.	Feb. 12	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	Mar. 5	Mar. 12	Mar. 19	Mar. 26	LIVERPOOL (leave)
Madeira.....(arrive)	—	,, 15	,, 22	—	Feb. 5	,, 12	—	,, 26	Mar. 5	—	,, 19	,, 26	—	Madeira.....(arrive)
Teneriffe ,,	—	,, 16	,, 23	—	,, 6	,, 13	—	,, 27	,, 6	—	,, 20	,, 27	—	Teneriffe ,,
Grand Canary ,,	,, 9	,, 17	,, 24	,, 30	,, 7	,, 14	,, 20	,, 28	,, 7	,, 13	,, 21	,, 28	Apl. 3	Grand Canary ,,
Goree, Dakar, ,,	,, 13	—	—	Feb. 3	—	—	,, 24	—	—	,, 17	—	—	,, 7	Goree, Dakar, ,,
Bathurst ,,	,, 14	—	—	,, 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bathurst ,,
Sierra Leone ,,	,, 17	,, 24	,, 31	,, 7	,, 14	,, 21	,, 28	Mar. 7	,, 14	,, 21	,, 28	Apl. 4	,, 11	Sierra Leone ,,
Monrovia ,,	,, 19	—	Feb. 2	—	,, 16	—	Mar. 2	—	,, 16	—	,, 30	—	,, 13	Monrovia ,,
Grand Bassa ,,	—	,, 27	—	,, 10	—	,, 24	—	,, 10	—	,, 24	—	,, 7	—	Grand Bassa ,,
Kroo Coast ,,	,, 21	,, 28	,, 4	,, 11	,, 18	,, 25	,, 4	,, 11	,, 18	,, 25	April. 1	,, 8	,, 15	Kroo Coast ,,
Half Jack ,,	—	,, 29	—	,, 12	—	,, 26	—	,, 12	—	,, 26	—	,, 9	—	Half Jack ,,
Grand Bassam ,,	,, 22	—	,, 5	—	,, 19	—	,, 5	—	,, 19	—	,, 2	—	,, 16	Grand Bassam ,,
Cape Coast Castle ,,	,, 24	31	,, 7	,, 14	,, 21	,, 28	,, 7	,, 14	,, 21	,, 28	,, 4	,, 11	,, 18	Cape Coast Castle ,,
Salt Pond ,,	—	Feb. 1	—	,, 15	—	Mar. 1	—	,, 15	—	,, 29	—	,, 12	—	Salt Pond ,,
Winnebah ,,	,, 25	—	,, 8	—	,, 22	—	,, 8	—	,, 22	—	,, 5	—	,, 19	Winnebah ,,
Accra ,,	,, 26	,, 2	,, 9	,, 16	,, 23	,, 2	,, 9	,, 16	,, 23	,, 30	,, 6	,, 13	,, 20	Accra ,,
Addah ,,		,, 3	—	,, 17	—	,, 3	—	,, 17	—	,, 31	—	,, 14	—	Addah ,,
Quitta ,,	,, 27	—	,, 10	—	,, 24	—	,, 10	—	,, 24	—	,, 7	—	,, 21	Quitta ,,
Lagos ,,	,, 29	,, 5	,, 12	,, 19	,, 26	,, 5	,, 12	,, 19	,, 26	Apl. 2	,, 9	,, 16	,, 23	Lagos ,,
Benin, Forcados ,,	,, 30	—	,, 13	—	,, 27	—	,, 13	—	,, 27	—	,, 10	—	,, 24	Benin, Forcados ,,
Brass ,,	Feb. 1	—	,, 15	—	Mar. 1	—	,, 15	—	,, 29	—	,, 12	—	,, 26	Brass ,,
Akassa ,,	—	,, 8	—	,, 22	—	,,	—	,, 22	—	,, 5	—	,, 19	—	Akassa ,,
Bonny ,,	,, 3		,, 17	—	,, 3	—	,, 17	—	,, 31	—	,, 14	—	,, 28	Bonny ,,
New Calabar ,,	,, 4	—	,, 18	—	,, 4	—	,, 18	—	Apl. 1	—	,, 15	—	,, 29	New Calabar ,,
Opobo ,,	—	,, 11	—	,, 25	—	,, 11	—	,, 25	—	,, 8	—	,, 22	—	Opobo ,,

As tide and draught of Water require to be considered in working some of the Rivers between Benin and Opobo, inclusive, liberty is reserved to vary the order of call according to circumstances. NOTE.—The following Ports will also be called at whenever sufficient inducement offers:—

AHGWEY, ANAMABOE, AXIM, APPAM, ASSINIE, BAGEIDA, BAY BEACH, BATHURST, CAPE PALMAS, CHAMA, DANOE, DIX COVE, ELMINA, GRAND POPO, ISLES DE LOS, LITTLE POPO, PORTO SEGURO, LAVANAH, SECONDEE, PRAM PRAM, SINOE, SHERBRO, WHYDAH, SULYMAH,

HOMEWARDS.

	,,	—	,, 27	—	,, 10	—	,, 24	—	,, 10	—	,, 24	—	,, 7	—	,, 13	Monrovia	,,
Kroo Coast	,,	,, 21	,, 28	,, 4	,, 11	,, 18	,, 25	,, 4	,, 11	,, 18	,, 25	April 1	,, 8	,, 15	Grand Bassa	,,	
Half Jack	,,	—	29	—	,, 12	—	26	—	,, 12	—	,, 26	—	,, 9	—	Kroo Coast	,,	
Grand Bassam	,,	,, 22		,, 5	—	,, 19		,, 5	—	,, 19	—	,, 2	—	,, 16	Half Jack	,,	
Cape Coast Castle	,,	,, 21	31	,, 7	,, 14	,, 21	28	,, 7	,, 14	,, 21	,, 28	,, 4	,, 11	,, 18	Grand Bassam	,,	
Salt Pond	,,	—	Feb. 1	—	,, 15	—	Mar. 1	—	,, 15	—	,, 29	—	,, 12	—	Cape Coast Castle	,,	
Winnebah	,,	,, 25	—	,, 8	—	,, 22	—	,, 8	—	,, 22	—	,, 5	—	,, 19	Salt Pond	,,	
Accra	,,	,, 26	,, 2	,, 9	,, 16	,, 23	,, 2	,, 9	,, 16	,, 23	,, 30	,, 6	,, 13	,, 20	Winnebah	,,	
Addah	,,		,,	—	,, 17	—	,, 3	—	,, 17	—	,, 31	—	,, 14	—	Accra	,,	
Quitta	,,	,, 27		,, 10	—	,, 24		,, 10	—	,, 24	—	,, 7	—	,, 21	Addah	,,	
Lagos	,,	,, 29	,, 5	,, 12	,, 19	,, 26	,, 5	,, 12	,, 19	,, 26	Apl. 2	,, 9	,, 16	,, 23	Quitta	,,	
Benin, Forcados	,,	,, 30	—	,, 13	—	,, 27	—	,, 13	—	,, 27	—	,, 10	—	,, 24	Lagos	,,	
Brass	,,	Feb. 1	—	,, 15	—	Mar. 1	—	,, 15	—	,, 29	—	,, 12	—	,, 26	Benin, Forcados	,,	
Akassa	,,	—	,, 8	—	,, 22	—	,, 8	—	,, 22	—	,, 5	—	,, 19	—	Brass	,,	
Bonny	,,	,, 3		,, 17	—	,, 3	—	,, 17	—	,, 31	—	,, 14	—	,, 28	Akassa	,,	
New Calabar	,,	,, 4		,, 18	—	,, 4		,, 18	—	Apl. 1	—	,, 15	—	,, 29	Bonny	,,	
Opobo	,,	—	,, 11	—	,, 25		,, 11	—	,, 25	—	,, 8	—	,, 22	—	New Calabar	,,	
															Opobo	,,	

As tide and draught of Water require to be considered in working some of the Rivers between Benin and Opobo, inclusive, liberty is reserved to vary the order of call according to circumstances. NOTE.—The following Ports will also be called at whenever sufficient inducement offers:—

AHGWEY, ANAMABOE, AXIM, APPAM, ASSINIE, BAGEIDA, BAY BEACH, BATHURST, CAPE PALMAS, CHAMA, DANOE, DIX COVE, ELMINA, GRAND POPO, ISLES DE LOS, LITTLE POPO, LAVANAH, PORTO SEGURO, PRAM PRAM, SECONDEE, SHERBRO, SINOE, SULYMAH, WHYDAH.

HOMEWARDS.

PORTS.		S.S.	S.S	S.S.	S.S.	S.S	S.S	S.S.	S.S.	S.S	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	PORTS.	
Opobo	(leave)	—	Feb. 14	—	Feb. 28	—	Mar. 14	—	Mar. 28	—	April 11	—	Aprll 25	—	Opobo	(leave)
New Calabar	(arrive)	Feb. 7	—	Feb. 21	—	Mar. 7	—	Mar. 21	—	April 4	—	April 18	—	May 2	New Calabar	(arrive)
Bonny	,,	,, 8	—	,, 22	—	,, 8	—	,, 22	—	,, 5	—	,, 19	—	,, 3	Bonny	,,
Akassa	,,	—	,, 15	—	Mar. 1	—	,, 15	—	,, 29	—	,, 12	—	,, 26	—	Akassa	,,
Benin, Forcados	,,	,, 9	—	,, 23	—	,, 9	—	,, 23	—	,, 6	—	,, 20	—	,, 4	Benin, Forcados	,,
Lagos	,,	,, 11	,, 18	,, 25	,, 4	,, 11	,, 18	,, 25	April 1	,, 8	,, 15	,, 22	,, 29	,, 6	Lagos	,,
Quitta		,, 13	—	,, 27	—	,, 13	—	,, 27	—	,, 10	—	,, 24	—	,, 8	Quitta	,,
Addah	,,	—	,, 21	—	,, 7	—	,, 21	—	,, 4	—	,, 18	—	May 2	—	Addah	,,
Accra		,, 15	,, 22	Mar. 1	,, 8	,, 15	,, 22	,, 29	,, 5	,, 12	,, 19	,, 26	,, 3	,, 10	Accra	,,
Winnebah	,,	,, 16	—	,, 2	—	,, 16	—	,, 30	—	,, 13	—	,, 27	—	,, 11	Winnebah	,,
Salt Pond	,,	—	,, 23	—	,, 9	—	,, 23	—	,, 6	—	,, 20	—	,, 4	—	Salt Pond	,,
Cape Coast Castle	,,	,, 17	,, 24	,, 3	,, 10	,, 17	,, 24	,, 31	,, 7	,, 14	,, 21	,, 28	,, 5	,, 12	Cape Coast Castle	,,
Grand Bassam	,,	,, 19	—	,, 5	—	,, 19	—	April 2	—	,, 16	—	,, 30	—	,, 14	Grand Bassam	,,
Half Jack	,,	—	,, 26	—	,, 12	—	,, 26	—	,, 9	—	,, 23	—	,, 7	—	Half Jack	,,
Kroo Coast	,,	,, 20	,, 27	,, 6	,, 13	,, 20	,, 27	,, 3	,, 10	,, 17	,, 24	May 1	,, 8	,, 15	Kroo Coast	,,
Grand Bassa	,,	—	Mar. 1	—	,, 15	—	,, 29	—	,, 12	—	,, 26	—	,, 10	—	Grand Bassa	,,
Monrovia	,,	,, 22	—	,, 8	—	,, 22	—	,, 5	—	,, 19	—	,, 3	—	,, 17	Monrovia	,,
Sierra Leone	,,	,, 25	,, 4	,, 11	,, 18	,, 25	April 1	,, 8	,, 15	,, 22	,, 29	,, 6	,, 13	,, 20	Sierra Leone	,,
Bathurst	,	,, 28	—	—	,, 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bathurst	,,
Goree, Dakar,	..	Mar. 1	—	—	,, 22	—	—	,, 12	—	—	,, 3	—	—	,, 24	Goree, Dakar,	,,
Grand Canary	,,	,, 6	,, 12	,, 19	,, 27	Apl. 2	,,	,, 17	,, 23	,, 30	May 8	,, 14	,, 21	,, 29	Grand Canary	,,
Teneriffe	,,	—	,, 13	,, 20	—	,, 3	,, 10	—	,, 24	May 1	—	,, 15	,, 22	—	Teneriffe	,,
Madeira	,,	—	,, 14	,, 21	—	,, 4	,, 11	—	,, 25	,, 2	—	,, 16	,, 23	—	Madeira	,,
LIVERPOOL	,,	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	Apl. 4	Apl. 11	Apl. 18	Apl. 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June. 6	LIVERPOOL	,,

The above Table indicates what is at present intended as the Sailings of the Companies' Steamers from JANUARY to MARCH, 1887. It is subject to variation by the Companies at any time and without notice, and as the Companies reserve liberty to omit any of the above Sailings, and also liberty for their Steamers to call at the above enumerated Ports in any order and for any purpose, and at other ports not specified, whether in or out of the customary route, the dates of Arrival and Departure are not guaranteed. Shippers are recommended to apply to the Agents for exact information as to Dates of Sailing and Ports of Call.

N.B.—The Dates in Black are those intended to be filled by the Steamers of the British & African Steam Nav. Co., Ltd. and those in Red by the African Steam-ship Co.'s Steamers.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., AGENTS,
British & African Steam Navigation Company, Limited 14, Castle Street, Liverpool;
And 101, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, MANAGER,
African Steamship Company, 31, James Street, Liverpool;
And 21, Great St. Helens, London, E.C.

LIVERPOOL, Dec., 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 12 1887
RECEIVED.

Mr Chilton

No 59 — U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

March 22nd. 1887

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Reception of three Volumes on "International Law" & Consular Reports for January of the Current Year.

No 59.— U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar
March 22nd. 1887

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

My thanks are due the Department
for the reception by mail of Volumes
numbered one. two and three of
"International Law Digest" by Wharton.
for Consular Reports for January 1887.
and for information that 'Supplies
for the Consulate are on their way
here via Boston

I am esteemed Sir
Very respectfully Yours
Peter Strickland
Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 10 1887
RECEIVED

OK

No 60 --- U S Consulate. Coree-Dakar
April 1st. 1887

Wm Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Transmitting Returns &
Accounts for the March Quarter
of 1887.

No 60 " " U S Consulate. Soree - Dakar

April 16t. 1887

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find Returns & Accounts from this Consulate for the March Quarter of 1887.

The Consul has not enjoyed good health of late. and all the forms have been filled out by the Vice-Consul without his supervision: I have reason to believe however that all are correct. No business has been done to render other accounts necessary.

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Ed S Strickland. U S Consul

Inclosures

No 1 " = " Digest of Invoice Book

" = 2 " = " Annual & Departure of American vessels

" = 3 " = " Summary of Consular business

" = 4 " = " Record of Treasury Dues

" = 5 " = " Miscellaneous Expense Acct. Vouchers & Draft for $6.-

Acct is for Telegrams Sent & Rept

April 6. 1887 -

Dft Clare

STATE
JUN 13 1887
RECEIVED

No 61 ... U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

May 16th 1887

ans
July 14'87.

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Laying a telegraph

Cable between Goree and Dakar

No 61 — U S Consulate. Goree - Dakar

May 16th 1887

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

On the 4th instant a telegraph cable was laid from the English Cable-laying Steamer Buccaneer between this island and the mainland at Dakar, which is now in full-working Order, with telephone attachments. The Office in Goree is only a few rods from the Consulate, and the cable service appears to be performed in the best manner. Hitherto we have been obliged to send messages in boats to Dakar which often induces a delay of hours. I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Pickland. U S Consul

Dft Clair

JUL 13 1887

No 62 — U.S. Consulate. Soree-Dakar

May 16th " 1887

Ack
July 14 '87

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Inauguration of a Statue

of General Faidherbe at St Louis.

No 62 ... U S Consulate. Gore - Dakar

May 16th 1887

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Quite an exciting event occurred at St Louis. the Capital of the Colony. near the end of March which on account of ill-health I failed to notice. The occasion was the inauguration of a Superb Statue of General Faidherbe. who was Governor of Senegal from 1854 to 1863 and whose administration gave great Satisfaction to the Colony. The "fete" lasted three days. during which time the usual Population of St Louis. estimated now at 35000 was perhaps doubled. The entertainments consisted of Music. Military reviews. Processions. races of boats. Camels and Arab horses. Magnificent Fireworks. and a Banquet. all on a Scale Seldom exceeded in the richest of Colonies. The Vice-Consul of the United States. Mr George Strickland was present and treated With distinguished honor: The Consul

not being able to attend on account of Sickness. No accident appears to have happened to mar the festivities which were probably without a precedent in in all Western Africa.

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

W R Cornish

Encs Photograph of the above named Statue. — D.J.C.

No. 63 — U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

May 16th 1887

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Formerly Americans had quite a Monopoly in the African Liquor traffic. and not longer than Six years ago New England Rum & Alcohol arrived at Goree sometimes in quantities of a thousand barrels at a Shipment. The Germans by establishing a line of Steamers to this Coast from Hamburgh have now got nearly all of this trade. and are besides introducing rapidly other cheap articles of German Manufacture.

The Germans began business here by sending one Steamer per month which at first did not attract much attention. Now they have eight new ones, averageing perhaps 1600 tons each, some one of which is very often seen in our harbor.

These Steamers always come loaded deeply. and lighten here by discharging. usually about four feet. They then proceed to Monrovia

and other ports south of it. More and more they seem to be gaining on the English and other competetors, on account I presume of the extreme Cheapness of their Goods and their willingness to accommodate customers.

Hamburgh Alcohol, made according to current reports from rotten potatoes, damaged grain, and other vile ingredients, is afforded here I believe at about 32 cts per gallon, and forms the basis of most of the Sparkling beverages with which the Simon-pure African Codes to regale himself.

It is not now possible for me to give the Amount of Liquors imported here from Germany, as the Custom-House Officials seem very jealous about giving this kind of information.

It is surprising however to see the enormous quantities of Rum, gin & Alcohol, which block up the Thames when a Steamer comes in. One can scarcely conceive where so much vile stuff goes to. But the Capacity of the unrectified African to absorb into his nature this Kind of "rectified" Spirit is something phenomenal. I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland. U.S. Consul

Encloses photograph of "Unrectified African"

6/13/87

D.J.C.

No 64 ... U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar
May 16th 1887

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

From the Master of the Brig
Lucy W Snow which arrived here
from Boston on the 4th instant.
I received in good Condition a
box of Supplies for the Consulate.
Called for in my Dispatch No 55.
For which please receive my thankful
acknowledgements.

I am Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

Y

Mr. L. a.1.1 - May 87. Dr Hclair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 27 1887
RECEIVED.

No 65 — U.S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

June 6th 1887

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Leave of absence to visit America

No 65 --- U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

June 6th 1887

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

In my Dispatch No 31. dated July 13th 1885. allusion was made to my regnest for a leave of abbence mentioned in my Dispatch. No 21. of Feb 1885. which regnest was afterwards granted as per Dispatch No 21 received from the Department. which however came too late to be availed of during that rainy season. Subsegnently I received a visit from my family which with other circumblances prevented my leaving here previous to the last rainy season, and I now find mysely confronted by a third in such a state of health as to render my departure by the first opportunity as a measure in the highest degree prudential. The Sickly Season in Senegal is not considered over until about the middle of December. and the Chief Physician

No 65 --- U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar

June 6th 1887

To the Honorable

James D Porter

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

In my Dispatch No 31. dated July 13th 1885. allusion was made to my request for a Leave of abbence mentioned in my Dispatch. No 21. of Feb 1885. which request was afterwards granted as per Dispatch No 21 received from the Department. which however Came too late to be availed of during that rainy season. Subsequently I received a visit from my family which with other Circumblances prevented my leaving here Previous to the last rainy season, and I now find mysely confronted by a third in such a state of health as to render my departure by the first opportunity as a measure in the highest degree prudential. The Sickly Season in Senegal is not Considered over until about the middle of December. and the Chief Physician

of the Military Hospital at Ponce advises that I should not return before that date. Leaving that point to be settled later I propose now to leave here by the first good opportunity and hope that my necessary action will meet with the approval of the Department.

Mr George Strickland, the Vice-Consul will be left in charge and there seems no reason to apprehend that all will not go on well during my absence.

I have not seen Snow but once for eleven years. and am beginning to feel quite seriously the ill effects of living so near the Equator for so long a time.

I am esteemed Sir

Very respectfully Yours

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

Inclosure

Certificate of Dr Chamier

First address in America

Case Samuel W Strickland Esq

New London. Connecticut

of the Military Hospital at Ponce advises that I should not return before that date. Leading that point to be settled later I propose now to leave here by the first good opportunity and hope that my necessary action will meet with the approval of the Department.

Mr George Strickland, the Vice-Consul will be left in charge and there seems no reason to apprehend that all will not go on well during my absence.

I have not seen snow but once for eleven years. and am beginning to feel quite seriously the ill effects of living so near the Equator for so long a time.

I am esteemed Sir

Very respectfully Yours

Peter Strickland

Ve S Consul

Inclosure

Certificate of Dr Chamier

First address in America

Care Samuel W Strickland Esq

New London. Connecticut

Je, Soussigné, Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Paris, demeurant à Gorée (Sénégal), certifie que Mr Peter Strickland, Consul des Etats-Unis dans la dite colonie est atteint d'Anémie Tropicale avec Etats bilieux fréquents et Congestion du foie, affection consécutives à un long séjour dans les pays chauds et nécessitant le retour dans la Métropole, pour une période de 4 ou 5 mois, coïncidant précisément avec l'hivernage au Sénégal. de Juillet à Décembre

En foi de quoi j'ai délivré le présent certificat pour servir et valoir ce que de raison

Gorée (Sénégal) le 1er Juin 1887

Dr J Charnier

Translation of the above

I the undersigned. Physician of the Faculty of Paris, living at Goree. Certify that Mr Peter Strickland. U S Consul for this Colony. is affected with bilious derangement amounting Sometimes to Congestion of the liver in Consequence of his long residence without Sufficient change in tropical countries. and it is necessary that he Spend Four or Five months consecutively in Some temperate Climate. between July & December. which time Corresponds with the unhealthy season of the rains at Senegal.

In faith whereof I render to him this Certificate to serve in Case of need.

Goree. Senegal le 1st June 1887

Dr. J Charnier

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 1 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 66. United States Consulate,
Goree. Dakar. July 6. 1887.

Mr. George Strickland
to the Honorable James D. Porter,

Transmitting Returns and Accounts for the
June Quarter, 1887.

No. 66.

United States Consulate, Goree, Dakar,
July 6. 1887.

To the Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, U.S.A.

Sir,

Be pleased to find enclosed Returns and Accounts from this Consulate for the Quarter ended June 30. 1887 which I hope will be found correct. There has been no business to render other documents necessary.

The Consul Mr. Peter Strickland, sailed for America the 25 ultimo by the "Equateur" of the Messageries Maritimes Line to Bordeaux. He has not enjoyed good health for sometime.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Geo. Strickland

U.S. Vice Consul

Enclosures.

1. Form 120. Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels.
2. " 101. Record of Treasury Fees.
3. " 117. Digest of Invoice Book.
4. " 90. Rent + Expense Account.
5. " 105. Aggregate of Fees.
6. " 103. Summary of Business

Draft for $2.25.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 1 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 67. United States Consulate,
Goree, Dakar, July 6. 1887.

Mr. George Strickland
to the Honorable James D. Porter,

Reception of Treasury Draft for $6.95/100 on
"Rent and Expense Account" enclosed in Dispatch No. 60.

No. 67. United States Consulate,

Goree. Dakar, July 6. 1887.

To the Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington. U.S.A.

Sir,~

I have to acknowledge receipt this day of Treasury Draft No. 14262. for the sum of Six Dollars and Ninetyfive cents to the order of Mr. Peter Strickland in settlement of the "Rent and Miscellaneous Expense Account" enclosed in Dispatch No. 60~

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Pro. Strickland
U.S. Vice Consul

No. 68.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 24 1887
RECEIVED.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree, Dakar, September 26. 1887.

Mr. George Strickland
To the Department of State.

Sir

Subject:
Receipt of circular letter by the Honorable James D. Porter, under date of August 20. 1887 concerning Despatches. et cetera.

No. 69.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 24 1887
RECEIVED

Consulate of the United States.
Goree, Dakar, October 1, 1887.

Mr. George Strickland —
To the Department of State

Subject:
Accounts and Returns.

Abstract of Contents:
Transmitting accounts and returns for quarter ended September 30. 1887.

Con

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 29 1887
RECEIVED

No. 70.

Encl. No. 1

Consulate of the United States,
Senegal
Senegal, Dakar, October 7, 1887.

Mr. George Strickland
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Annoyances suffered by the Honorable Charles H. J. Taylor, in passing Dakar on board the British S.S. "Fez"

Abstract:
Have not time to make

1 Enclosure.

No. 70.

Consulate of the United States.
Goree-Dakar, October 9. 1887.

Honorable James D. Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir,-

I have the honor to here-inclose copy of a letter by the Honorable Charles H. J. Taylor which reached me at 9.30 A.M. yesterday from the British S.S. "Fez" anchored off Dakar. This steamer arrived at Goree the morning of the 7th at about 8 o'clock from Monrovia, Liberia; obtained permission to go alongside the ~~bulk~~ coal-hulk which is anchored on the side of the bay nearest to Dakar; had a visa attached to her bill of health; and continued on to the hulk While taking her coal, the health-boat came alongside (neither the Medical Offiar nor Harbor-master appearing) and the negroes in her asked for the bill of health which on being given to them they carried on shore. From that moment the "Fez" was subjected to many annoyances according to all on board and Some of the pro-

-ceedures

-|cedures and non-proceaures of the Authorities were Serious, more especially as she had the Belgian mail on board. Our Hon. -orable Minister of course Sufferea these trials with the rest and I at once re- paired alongside where I haa the pleasure of seeing and speaking with him and of hearing the Cap- ^tain's story which was corroborated by all. I could not go on boara for she was in quarantine, although there was no Guara there from the shore as is usual. The Captain, Augustus Kent, appeara to me to be a thorough gentleman and as his story coincides with that inclosed I will not use time to repeat it for the mail leaves in half an hour. He sent on shore four times for his bill of health in order to continue on his voyage but it was each time refuseo (This is denied on shore) Neither was the vessel formally declared in quarantine (also denied) This fact produced an unfortunate occurrence There is at this season for arrivals from the South a quarantine of five days.

(Two

received
Despatch #70
from Consul Drake

40.

Off Goree
S.S. Fez.

Hon. Peter Strickland
U.S. Consul for
Goree & Dekaar

Sir:

I have the honor to
inform you that I am on board the
S.S. "Fez" delayed by a procedure which
in my opinion is wholly illegal and
without precedent, unless said pre=
cedent has been laid at this place.
On Oct 7th 1887 at 8.30 A.M. we arrived
off Goree, our bill of Health was
sent ashore and was vized and
returned, Capt Kent, who is in com=
mand of this Steamer being out of
Coal and desiring sufficient to ar=
rive at Teneriffe got permission
from Goree to go along side the "Hulk"
the same being a Coal Vessel in the
Stream off Dekaar. The Capt proceeded
to load twenty tons of Coal the amount
necessary, to bring us to Teneriffe. A
lot of negroes came alongside and
asked for papers, the Captain be=
lieving

No. 66.-

United States Consulate, Goree, Dakar,
July 6. 1887.

To the Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, U.S.A.-

Sir,-

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-turns and Accounts from this Consulate for
the Quarter ended June 30. 1887 which I
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no business to render other documents necessary.

The Consul Mr. Peter Strickland,
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for sometime.-

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"Geo. Strickland"

U.S. Vice Consul

Enclosures.-

1- Form 120- Arrivals and Departures of American Vessels. Stat
2- " 101- Record of Treasury Fees. Acct
3- " 117- Digest of Invoice Book- Stat
4- " 90- Rent + Expense Account- Acct
5- " 105- Aggregate of Fees. Stat
6- " 103- Summary of Business Stat
Draft for $2.25- Acct

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 1 1887
RECEIVED

No. 67. United States Consulate,
Goree, Dakar, July 6. 1887.

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to the Honorable James O. Porter,

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To the Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
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Pro. Strickland"
U.S. Vice Consul

No. 68.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 24 1887
RECEIVED.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree, Dakar, September 26. 1887.

Mr. George Strickland
To the Department of State.

Sir

Subject:
Receipt of circular letter by the Honorable James D. Porter, under date of August 20. 1887 concerning Despatches. et cetera.

No. 69.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 24 1887
RECEIVED.

Consulate of the United States.
Goree. Dakar, October 1, 1887.

Mr. George Strickland —
To the Department of State

Subject:
Accounts and Returns.

Abstract of Contents:
Transmitting accounts and returns for quarter ended September 30. 1887.

Con

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 29 1887
RECEIVED

No. 70.

Rec'd Nov. 11

Consulate of the United States, Dakar
Dakar, October 7, 1887.

Mr. George Strickland
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Annoyances suffered by the Honorable Charles H. J. Taylor, in passing Dakar on board the British S.S. "Fez"

Abstract:
Have not time to make

1 Enclosure.

No. 70.

Consulate of the United States.
Goree-Dakar, October 9. 1887.

Honorable James D. Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir,-

I have the honor to here-inclose copy of a letter by the Honorable Charles H. J. Taylor which reached me at 9.30 A.M. yesterday from the British S.S. "Fez" anchored off Dakar. This Steamer arrived at Goree the morning of the 7th at about 8 o'clock from Monrovia, Liberia; obtained permission to go alongside the ~~bulk~~ coal-hulk which is anchored on the side of the bay nearest to Dakar; had a visa attached to her bill of health; and continued on to the hulk While taking her coal, the health-boat came alongside (neither the Medical Offiar nor Harbor-master appearing) and the ne-
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-ceedures

-|cedures and non-proceaures of the Authorities were Serious, more especially as she had the Belgian mail on board. Our Hon. -orable Minister of course Suffered these trials with the rest and I at once re- paired alongside where I had the pleasure of seeing and speaking with him and of hearing the Cap- -tains story which was corroborated by all. I could not go on board for she was in quarantine, although there was no Guard there from the shore as is usual. The Captain, Augustus Kent, appears to me to be a thorough gentleman and as his story coincides with that inclosed I will not use time to repeat it for the mail leaves in half an hour. He sent on shore four times for his bill of health in order to continue on his voyage but it was each time refused (This is denied on shore) Neither was the vessel formally declared in quarantine (also denied) This fact produced an unfortunate occurrence. There is at this season for arrivals from the South a quarantine of five days.

(Two

sides, but it would a be useless to speak of them all as none are provey. What I have written as far as I am able to know at this moment I believe to be correct. No doubt that some part of the difficulties were caused by misunderstandings but they were just the same unfortunate.

The "Fez" left for Teneriffe last night at nine oclock with Mr. Taylor in good health. All claims against the vessel Captain + owners will be settled in Europe.

With an apology for this hasty written despatch,

I am, Sir, with esteem
Your obedient Servant
Georg Strickland
Vice-Consul

Off Goree

U.S. Fez.

No. 1.

Hon. Peter Strickland

U.S. Consul for

Goree Ed Dekaar

Sir:

I have the honor to
inform you that I am on board the
U.S. "Fez" delayed by a procedure which
in my opinion is wholly illegal and
without precedent, unless said pre=
cedent has been laid at this place.
On Oct 7th 1887 at 8.30 A.M. we arrived
off Goree, our bill of Health was
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from Goree to go alongside the "Hulk"
the same being a Coal vessel in the
Stream off Dekaar. The Capt proceeded
to load twenty tons of Coal the amount
necessary to bring us to Teneriffe. A
lot of negroes came alongside and
asked for papers, the Captain be=
lieving

having there would be no difficulty
sent the "papers" when lo and
behold, that which we were allowed
to pass Gorea, coming 2 miles, fur-
ther caused the unfortunate
predicament upon us, of meeting
a little French Doctor, who pretends
by word of mouth from 3rd parties
to have us under quarantine
for (5) five days. To me this appears
very outrageous. We got no notice
of said quarantine until this hour
of 8 P.M. of the 7th inst. the doctor
who institutes the quarantine
has never been alongside the
vessel to take observations in
reference to our healthful condition
We have no communication what-
ever with the land, we cannot
send telegram, get provisions,
receive more than 200 pieces of
Washing which was left at Dakar
nor nothing else. We have been
subjected to nothing but insults.
If we starved and famished for

food and water, it would excite
no aid or even pity from the
Dekarites. But this is not all,
I as the Consul General and
Minister Resident of our liberal
Government to foreigners, the
United States, am on leave of ab-
sence from my post Monrovia
Liberia, making my way to Wash-
ington D.C. Doubly armed with
"passport official" and behind me
the International Law, which
presents to me perfect immunity
from molestation of any kind. I am
told by a little French Commission-
air of police, that he care's not
who I am, I shall have no commu-
nication with land. I shall
be extremely obliged to Call upon
you to intercede at once in
Dekar on my behalf. You will
please do me the kindness to
Come aboard, that I may see you
and fully give information and
take such other steps, as may
secure

Securing rights, yours and our successors.
I am in haste to arrive
in the States. hoping and trust-
ing that you may at once
take immediate "steps" in this
matter, I am Your Obedient Servant
Chas. H. Taylor
~~U.S. Minister Resident~~ Ed
Consul General to Liberia

Cor

St Clair

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by No. & file. Previous
instn covers the Case.
NOV 9 1887

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 7 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 71.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree, Dakar, Oct. 14. 1887.

Mr George Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject:
Further Remarks on the Annoyances
to which the Honorable Mr. Taylor
was Subjected while passing Dakar
on October 8. 1887 on board S. S. "Fez"

Abstract of Contents.
French Government meant no harm to
United States Minister but to S. S. "Fez"
"Messageries Maritimes Company's agent
ungracious.

One Enclosure.
Letter to Mr. Keetons.

Cor

Dft Clerk

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by No. + file. Previous
instn covers the Case.
NOV 9 1887

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 7 1887
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Goree, Dakar, Oct. 14. 1887.

Mr George Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject:
Further Remarks on the Annoyances to which the Honorable Mr. Taylor was Subjected while passing Dakar on October 8. 1887 on board S. S. "Fez"

Abstract of Contents,
French Government meant no harm to United States Minister but to S. S. "Fez"
"Messageries Maritimes Company's agent ungracious -

One Enclosure.
Letter to Mr. Reston.

No. 71.

1/-

Consulate of the United States.
Goree-Dakar, October 14, 1887.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,-

My last despatch, No. 70, was hurridly written in order that it might catch the steamer which had already arrived, and I beg to add, now that I have had time to learn more, that the reasons given for detaining the S.S. "Fez" thirty hours and with her Minister Taylor are that on a former voyage the Steamer had left the port of Dakar under compromising circumstances, and also that on this visit the captain and passengers used violent language to the Harbor-Master when the ships papers were refused them. The "compromising circumstances were that in getting under way in the night ther anchor picked up the chain of a "Messageries Marithimes" coal-barge and did some damage, and that she did not stop to rectify the matter.

There

There are insinuations also of some small bills left behind.

The captain claimed not to be to blame for the broken chain for the lighter was in the public way without any light. If there were bills it is not unusual for it is understood that they are to be regulated afterwards by the consignee. In any case (for there are so many conflicting stories that it would be impossible to arrive at the truth), had the captain had pangs of conscience it is not probable that he would have called here again. As for the "violent language" it might be excused considering the broiling sun to which they were exposed while waiting at the mole coupled with the persecutions which they suffered.

But be all this as it may, it only concerns the United States insofar as it bears upon the delay occasioned to its foreign minister and the wrongs he endured while passing Dakar on board the English steamer. The French Government can show that it had no intention of hindering a representative of the United States (which idea could not for a moment be entertained

drops the matter as it stands. Even were it my privilege to insist, I should not do so for I believe it to be highly essential not to allow one's self to be drawn into disputes and dissensions for there is rarely anything to be gained but on the contrary one's intentions are sure to be misconstrued and a stigma attaches to a Consulate which consequently loses prestige as well as dignity. This is more especially true in countries like Senegal where it is indispensable to preserve good relations with all. Therefore my suggestions and requests in this case were made with all the modesty and unobtrusiveness compatible with the occasion.

I beg to be excused for writing the details at such length but I remarked that Mr. Taylor was impatient of his detention and believing that he will speak of it upon his arrival, I have thought it preferable to err by sending too much rather than too little.

I am, Sir, with respect,

Your obedient Servant

Georg Strickland
Vice Consul.

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I beg to be excused for writing the details at such length but I remarked that Mr. Taylor was impatient of his detention and believing that he will speak of it upon his arrival, I have thought it preferable to err by sending too much rather than too little.

I am, Sir, with respect,

Your obedient Servant

Georg Strickland
vice consul.

No. 71.

Consulate of the United States
Goree, Dakar, Oct. 14: 87

Goree, le 10 Octobre, 1887

Monsieur Restoue
Agent de la Compagnie
des Messageries Maritimes
à Dakar.

Monsieur !

Si je ne craignais pas d'être
indiscret, je vous prierais de vouloir bien
m'écrire pourquoi vous avez refusé de faire
recevoir Monsieur Taylor, Ministre des Etats-
Unis à Liberia, et passager sur le vapeur anglais
"Fez", abord votre paquebot-poste qui est ar-
-rivé le 8 inst. et par lequel il aurait pu
arriver beaucoup plus tot en Europe. C'est
pour que je puisse reponare dans le cas que
mon Gouvernment m'en demande de renseign-
-ments. N'est ce pas qu'il y a eu des precedents
parmi les passagers qui sont arrivés au Sud
sur les vapeurs "British and African" et qui se
sont transbordés directement à un paquebot de
votre compagnie sans communiquer avec la
terre ?

J'ai

J'ai l'honneur, Monsieur, de vous Salu-
er respectueusement, et de vous remercier
d'avance

Georg Stuckland.
Vice Consul des
Etats-Unis.

Without being indiscreet, I should be obliged if you would write me why you refused to allow Mr. Taylor, U.S. Minister to Liberia, and passenger on the English steamer "Fez", to take passage on board your Mail Steamer which arrived the 8. inst and by which he might have arrived much sooner in Europe. I ask in case my Government demands information. Have there not been precedents of passengers arrived from the South being transferred immediately to your line without communicating with the shore?

I have the honor to be
Yours respectfully,

Please note that the French is smoother and much more polite.

Enclosed in No. 71.
from Gore-Dakar.
Oct. 14 1887.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 14 1887
RECEIVED.

No. 72.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree-Dakar, October 23, 1887

Mr. George Strickland

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Acknowledging receipt of Circulars under date of September 10, 1887 and sending Return of Trade with the United States from the District of Goree-Dakar.

No. 72.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree, Dakar, October 23, 1887

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose the return of the declared exports to the United States from this District during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1887, and comparison with the totals of the preceding year, called for by your circular of September 10; which I have received, together with another bearing same date concerning merchandise invoiced at an interior port.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Georg Strickland
Vice Consul

One enclosure.

Return of Trade.

I am Sir

Very Respectfully and Truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

No 4

Goree Dakar.



Consulate

GUNARD·ROYAL·MAIL·STEAMSHIP·"CEPHALONIA"

At Sea Nov 14th 1887

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 14 1887
RECEIVED.

Sir

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Return to post at

Goree - Dakar, Senegal.

To the Honorable
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
U. S. A

Sir

Owing to the many calls upon my attention previous to embarking, I forgot to mail a Despatch to the Department as I intended, and consequently I am getting this ready for the first return Steamer from Inemtan
I embarked in this Steamer. the Cephalonia. on the 27th of October. much recruited in health. and intend to pass through France as far as Bordeaux. where I shall await the first Steamer for Sierra-Leone at which place I expect to arrive very early in December.

No. 73.

Answered by number 20 Dec

acknowledged

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 20 1887
RECEIVED

Consulate of the United States,
Gorée-Dakar, November 11, 1887.

Mr George Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject:
Enclosing of Testimony given by Mr Strickland to the Examining Magistrate in the Inquest held on what is known as the "Fez Affair", with remarks -
See No. 70 of October 7, & No. 71 of October 14.

Abstract of Contents:
Reproach addressed to Mr. Strick-land by Delegate of Interior Department of the Colonial Government for not covering with an envelope a letter from Captain Kent to the "Governor of Dakar" Stronds have been made to the British Vice-Consul whom alone it concerned.
Agent of the Messageries Maritimes S.S. Company guilty of discrimination in refusing passage to a U.S. Minister -

No. 73.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree-Dakar, November 11, 1887.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose the testimony which I have this day given to the examining magistrate in the inquest which is being held following orders from Paris on the now somewhat famous "Fez affair".

With reference to the last paragraph of my deposition I would remark that Mr. Cleret, the Delegate of the Interior Department of the Colonial Government to the second arrondissement, has but recently arrived, which perhaps explains his confounding in this letter "The United States Consul on board the 'Fez' off Dakar" as he wrote on the envelope, the English Vice-Consul who was actually concerned in Captain Kuit's letter, and myself who had simply handed it to Mr. Restoul.

I beg to add that it seems to me that the refusal to receive Mr. Taylor on

= board

board the mail-steamer is a clear case of dis-
-crimination on the part of Mr. Restoul,
the agent of the Messageries Maritimes line
of steamships, (also a new-comer) because
those steamers come from Brazil where
yellow fever and cholera are endemic,
whereas the "Fez" was put in quaran-
-tine simply because it is customary here
at this season to inflict five days on
all arrivals from the south. It follows
that the passengers already on board
the mail were more likely to be con-
-taminated than the gentleman who was
refused. Two days had already elapsed,
and supposing Mr. Taylor to have fin-
-ished the five days on shore he could
not have been refused, which is absurd
when it is remembered that the voyage
to Europe is considerably longer. The fact
is that it is a procedure quite regular to
thus transfer passengers from the south, and
one often effected in the case of those arriving
by the "British + African" boats. Whether Mr.
Restoul enjoys such limitless discretionary
powers, I do not know.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Geo. Strickland
Vice. Consul

1 Enclosure. { Testimony of Vice. Consul Strickland in the "Fez affair"

Consulate of the United States
at Goree, Dakar, Senegal
November 11, 1887.

George Strickland,
Vice-Consul.

Testimony given by Mr. Strickland to the Examining Magistrate in the Inquest held at Goree following orders from Paris on what is known as the "Fiz affair", — before treated of in Despatches No. 70 of October 9, and 71 of October 14, 1887. from this Consulate to the Department of State.

Enclosure No. 1, in
Despatch No. 73.

Testimony given by Vice-Consul George Strickland to the Examining Magis-trate in the Inquest held following orders from Paris on what is known as the "Fez Affair" on November 11, 1887 at Gorée Senegal.

Je, George Strickland, agé de 23 ans 1/2, Vice-Consul des Etats-Unis d'Amerique au Sén-égal, y demeurant, ni parent, ni allié, ni au Service des inculpés, dépose, —

Le 8 Octobre vers 8 heures 1/2 le matin, je reçus de Monsieur Charles H. J. Taylor, Min-istre Resident et Consul-General des Etats-Unis à Liberia, une lettre datée de la veille, dans laquelle il me faisait savoir que passager à bord du "Fez" et pressé d'arriver en Amerique, il désirait, ou prendre le premier packebot allant au nord, ou que le Fez pût continuer de suite sa route; il ajoutait que le capitaine de ce vapeur ayant des difficultés avec les autor-ités de Dakar ne pouvait reprendre la mer et était en quarantaine. Il me priait de lui procurer l'autorisation de descendre à terre afin de profiter de la première occa-sion. Dans ce but j'allais faire visite à Monsieur Geoffroy, medecin principal de la marine, qui me dit que Monsieur Taylor,

= s'il

s'il était en quarantaine à Dakar ne-
pouvait descendre à terre, sans aller d'abord
au lazaret, mais qu'il pouvais être trans-
-bordé sur un paquebot si le capitaine
du paquebot y consentait.

Je m'embarquai ensuite pour me
rendre le long du "Fez", mais à peine avais-
-je quitté le warf, que je rencontrai le canot
de ce navire, et l'officier qui le montait me
donna trois lettres en me disant que l'une
était pour moi et les deux autres pour le
Gouverneur de Dakar et le Vice Consul d'An-
-gleterre. Il me demanda si les papiers
du bord se trouvaient à Gorée prétendant
que ce renseignment avait été donné par
le port de Dakar où ils avaient été vaine-
-ment reclamés ; et que chaque fois que
l'embarcation s'était rendue à terre, elle
avait toujours été renvoyée. A Monsieur
Ramade le consignataire du "Fez" qui
se trouvait sur le warf, en entendant
cela, manifesta une grande surprise que
le "Fez" eut été mis en quarantaine à
Dakar alors qu'il avait été admis en
libre pratique à Gorée.

Je me rendis la suite le long du
bord et-ca A Monsieur Taylor, le capitaine,
= A Monsieur Kent

Monsieur Kent, son second et plusieurs passagers m'apprirent qu'ils étaient arrivés à Gorée le 7 à 8 heures du matin, qu'après avoir été admis en libre pratique, ils s'étaient rendus sur l'avis du consignataire au ponton charbonnier pour prendre 20 tonnes de charbon et que pendant qu'ils étaient ainsi occupés, des noirs s'étaient présentés et après avoir demandé la patente de santé avaient disparu en emportant cette pièce, qu'aucune notification de la quarantaine ne leur fut faite, et qu'ils pensaient qu'il n'y avait pas de réglements distincts pour Dakar et pour Gorée; qu'après avoir terminé leur charbon, des gens du bord s'étaient rendus à l'échelle du warf pour réclamer la patente, et du linge laissé à terre lors d'un précédent voyage, et qu'on les avait chassés comme des criminels en les menaçant même d'emprisonnement s'ils débarquaient et que c'était pourtant la première fois qu'une autorité française leur parlait de quarantaine; que la patente de santé ne leur avait pas été délivrée malgré la demande qui en avait été faite; et qu'à raison de cette circonstance le vapeur n'avait pu continuer sa route.

≈ Je crus

Je crus d'abord qu'il n'y avait qu'un mal entendu, et je promis au capitaine et à ces messieurs de voir le vice-consul anglais et d'arranger l'affair.

Je me rendis à Dakar et en passant à la Direction du Port, je demandai où se trouvaient les papiers du Fëz et il me fut répondu qu'ils étaient encore chez le medecin arraisonneur. Je me dirigeai alors du côté de l'hôtel des Messageries Maritimes. où loge Monsieur Restoul, Vice-Consul anglais qui est en même temps agent de cette compagnie, mais avant d'y arriver, je rencontrai un ancien domestique que je chargeai de remettre à Monsieur Restoul la lettre qui m'avait été confiée le matin et de lui annoncer ma visite. Quelques instants après ce domestique me rejoignait, tout essoufflé, et m'apprenait que Monsieur Restoul aussitot après avoir pris connaissance de sa lettre l'avait saisi au collet en le menaçant de le faire arrêter. A cause de cet incident, j'allais immédiatement chez ce monsieur, et il m'expliqua tout d'abord qu'il avait rudoyé mon domestique, pensant que c'etait un homme du

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≈ Fez

"Fez" qui avait violé la quarantaine comme cela s'était produit déja. Il me dit aussi que le capitaine de ce navire, et les gens au bord qui étaient venus au debarcadère, avaient tenu des propos outrageants pour les autorités françaises, et qu'ils devaient de l'argent en ville; qu'il se proposait d'adresser une plainte au Foreign Office, et que le cas serait en outre soumis au procureur de la République. Je lui répondis que le capitaine se plaignait, au contraire, des difficultés que lui avait suscitées l'autorité et que pour parvenir à une entente équitable il voulait conférer avec lui. Il me dit qu'il irait à bord. Je m'en allai, mais en causant avec certaines personnes de Dakar, je remarquai que l'on était généralement indisposé contre le capitaine et les gens du "Fez".

Vers deux heures et demie, je me rendis le long du bord et je ne cachai pas mon impression à Monsieur Taylor et au capitaine, et je leur dis que l'affaire paraissait prendre une tournure sérieuse, que l'on parlait en ville d'un débarquement de passagers opéré la veille, et que mon intervention ne servirait à rien puisque le vice-consul anglais blamait lui même leur

≈ conduite

conduite. Ils me répondirent qu'ils n'avaient jamais été declarés en quarantaine, et que seul deux français étaient descendus dans la soirée après la ménace qui leur avait été faite d'etre emprisonnés en cas de debarquement. Peu après Monsieur Restoul arriva et il eut une discussion assez vive avec le capitaine. Celui-ci lui demanda meme s'il pouvait dire en sa présence qu'il ne le protegerait pas. Pendant tout le colloque, Monsieur Restoul s'obstinait a réclamer 600 francs pour des avaries faites par-ait-il, par le "Fez" lors de son dernier passage à Dakar a des chalands de la Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes. Le capitaine répliqua qu'il ne paierait jamais cette somme parce qu'il n'avait commis aucune faute, et qu'il n'était pas responsable de cet accident; qu'au contraire, s'il avait souffert des avaries, il aurait poursuivi la compagnie qui ne peut obstruer une rade avec les chaines d'amarrage de ses chalands; qu'en tout cas, on ne pouvait le retenir a Dakar pour cette raison, et qu'étant chargé d'un courrier postal belge, il ferait payer chaque heure de retard, et poursuivrait l'affaire en haut

= lieu

lieu pour avoir justice. De mon côté, croyant
que le "Fez" serait encore sur rade au moment
du passage du paquebot des Messageries (ce
qui eut lieu du reste) je demandai à Mon-
-sieur Restoul si Monsieur Taylor pouvait
prendre passage à bord. Il refusa d'une
façon categorique en disant que le Ministre
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-vita le capitaine à écrire qu'il refusait
de payer la somme qui lui était reclamée
et lui promit à cette condition ses papiers.
Le capitaine se retira un instant dans sa
chambre et revint avec un papier qu'il
remit à Monsieur Restoul et que celui-ci lui
retourna pour être signé. En partant Mr.
Restoul exigea que le canot au bord le sui-
-vit à terre pour rapporter la patente. Le
capitaine fit armer son embarcation en re-
-marquant que c'était la quatrième fois
qu'il l'envoyait à terre.

Je retournai ensuite à Dakar pour
des affaires personelles, et lorsque je m'em-
-barquai pour Goree, je vis le canot au "Fez"
qui attendait près de l'eschelle. Les marins
me dirent qu'ils avaient les papiers et me

≈ prièrent

- clamer 600 francs pour des avaries faites par-
- ait-il, par le "Fez" lors de son dernier pas-
- sage à Dakar a des chalands de la Com-
- pagnie des Messageries Maritimes - Le cap-
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Je retournai ensuite à Dakar pour des affaires personelles, et lorsque je m'embarquai pour Goree, je vis le canot du "Fez" qui attendait près de l'eschelle. Les marins me dirent qu'ils avaient les papiers et me

≈ prièrent

prièrent de demander au Port si l'on accep-
-terait des livres Sterling pour payer la blanch
-isseuse de leur linge. Je fis la commis-
-sion au fils du lieutenant du port qui me
répondit qu'il n'y aurait aucune difficulté
Il m'appris au même temps que son père
avait été insulté la veille par les gens du bo
Je m'embarquai ensuite et je m'arrêtai en
route pour prevenir ces Messieurs que les pa
-piers avaient été remis et qu'ils pouvaient
appareiller. Arrivé à Gorée, on me demanda
si j'étais monté à bord du "Fez" et sur mon af-
-firmation on me laissa debarquer. Le surlen-
-demain j'ecrivis à Monsieur Restout pour lu
demander les raisons pour lesquelles il avait re
fusé au Ministre des Etats-Unis à Liberia
de prendre passage sur le paquebot des Me
-sageries pour le cas échéant fournir des ex-
-plications à mon gouvernment sachant du
reste qu'il y avait des précédents et que
Monsieur Taylor en parlerait; mais ma let-
-tre est restée sans réponse.

Je termine ma déposition en protest-
-ant respectueusement contre la leçon de pol-
-itesse que Monsieur le Délégué de l'Interieu
a voulu me donner: Il me reproche de
n'avoir pas mis sous enveloppe une lettre

= du capitaine

capitaine Kent, que j'ai bien voulu lui faire parvenir par l'intermédiaire de Monsieur le Vice-Consul d'Angleterre. Il aurait dû écrire à celui-ci qui seul avait à se charger des affaires du capitaine du "Fez", sujet anglais. J'affirm enfin que le billet lorsque il a été remis à Monsieur Restoul n'était pas "un chiffon de papier, froissé et malpropre"

The foregoing might be briefly translated thus:

I, George Strickland, aged 23½ years, Vice-Consul of the United States of America for Senegal, there residing, and being in no way connected with the persons herein involved depose,

On the morning of October 8, 1887, at about 8½ o'clock, I received from Mr. Taylor, Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Liberia, a letter bearing date of preceding day in which he informed me that he was a passenger on board the English steamer "Fez" and anxious to arrive in America but on account of difficulties which

= the ship

the ship had with the authorities at Dakar. she could not continue her voyage and was in quarantine - He desired that she might be allowed to proceed immediately or that he might land in order to wait the first northern bound mail, and engaged me to procure for him such authorization - I therefore sought an interview with the prin-cipal medical authority, Doctor Geoffroy, who said that if Mr. Taylor was in quar-antine at Dakar, he could not land with-out going to the lazaret, but that he could be transferred directey to another ship with the consent of the captain -

I thereupon embarked to go to the steamer but had hardly left the wharf when I met a boat from the "Fez" - The officer in her gave me three letters, one for me from Mr. Taylor, and the other two for the "Governor of Dakar" and the British Vice-Consul - He asked me to find out if the papers of the "Fez" were in Goree saying that such information had been given them by the Port at Dakar where they had asked for them in vain; their boat having been ordered away each time that it went to the mole - Mr. Ramade, the consign-

≃ of the

of the steamer at Goree who was on the wharf, manifested surprise and made the remark that it was cirious for the "Fez" to be quarantined at Dakar when she had had free pratique at Goree.

— — I they went alongside the English steam-er and there I saw Mr. Taylor, Captain Kent, his officers, and several passengers, who told me that they had arrived at Goree the 7 at 8 AM. where they were admitted without quarantine, and after having conferred with their consignee, they had steamed over to the coal-hulk to take twenty tons. While they were thus occupied some negroes arrived alongside and asked for the bill of health which was given up to them, and they disappeared with it on shore. No notification of quarantine was given them, and they thought that there could not be a distinct regulation for Goree and for Dakar. After having finish-ed coaling, they went to the landing to get their papers and to find some washing which they had left on a previous voyage, but they were received like criminels and were threat-ened with imprisonment if they should land, notwithstanding that it was the first time that an authority had mentioned quarantine. Although they asked for their bill of health,

≈ it was

it was withheld, and for that reason the steamer could not go to sea. I thought that it was probably a misunderstanding and promised them that I would see the English Vice-Consul and arrange the matter

When I reached Dakar, I inquired at the "Direction of the Port" in passing where the papers of the "Fez" were to be found and was answered that they were still with the visiting doctor. I then directed my steps towards the house where lives Mr. Restoul, General-Agent of the Messageries Maritimes line of Mail Steamers at Dakar, and also British Vice-Consul, but before I had reached there, I met a former servant to whom I gave the letter entrusted to me for the English consul and charged him to deliver it and at the same time to announce my visit. I had gone but a little way when my man came running after me, panting and excited, and said that Mr: Restoul had seized him by the collar, handled him roughly and had threatened to have him arrested. I went immediately to see what was the matter, and the gentleman explained that he had taken my servant for some one from the "Fez" who was violating the quarantine, as some of them had already done. He further said

≈ that I

that the captain and others from the steamer had been outrageously disrespectful to French auth-orities and that they owed money in Dakar. He intended to complain to the Foreign Office and said that the case would be submitted to the State Prosecutor here. I replied that I came from the steamer and the captain and gentlemen on board complained on the contrary of the difficulties which the authorities themselves had raised and in order to have an equitable hearing they wished to confer with him. After he had promi-sed to go off in the afternoon, I left him but in talking with other persons of note, I observed that the people of Dakar were generally against the "Fez".

At about half past two, I went a-gain alongside and told them that the trouble was more serious than I had supposed, that I was told that some of them had been on shore the previous night and that people were generally stirred up. I added that I could do no more because their own con-sul was mal-disposed towards them. They acknowledged that two passengers had been on shore but they were themselves Frenchmen and they declared that they had not been formally advised of quarantine and the

≈ threat

threat of imprisonment before spoken of was the only intimation. Here Mr. Restovo arrived, and a lively discussion took place between him and the captain in which the latter asked the former if he meant to tell him to his face that he would not protect him. During the colloquy their Vice Consul persisted in demanding the sum of 600 francs for damage done to a coal-lighter of his Company by the "Fez" on her former voyage. The captain replied that he would never pay it because the fault was not his and he was not responsible for the accident; that on the contrary, had his steamer suffered injurico, he should have claimed damages from the company which has no right to obstruct the harbor with the hidden chains of its lighters: and that in any case, he could not be stopped on his voyage for such a reason, and as he carried the Belgian mail he should make it his business to push the matter the farthest possible and make somebody pay every hour of his delay. For my part, thinking that from the look of things the "Fez" would be still in the harbor when the regular mail of the Messageries Maritimes which was expected shortly

≈ (and did)

(and did) arrive, I asked Mr. Restoul if the United States Minister could take passage on board, and he refused absolutely saying that he came from an infected country and he could not allow him on a ship of his company. In the end Mr. Restoul demanded that the captain writes his refusal to pay and promised him his papers on that condition. Captain Kent withdrew in the cabin and in a moment reappeared with the paper which after being read by Mr. Restoul was returned to be signed. Upon leaving the latter required that the captain send in his boat to bring back the papers and the latter remarked that that would make the fourth time that he had already sent it for the same purpose.

I then returned to Dakar on personal business, and when I came down to the landing to reëmbark I saw the boat of the "Fez" and those in her told me that they had received their papers. They desired me to ask at the Post-office if there would be any difficulty about passing the money on shore to the washerwoman for whom they were waiting, and I therefore saw the Harbor-master's son who said that there would be none in the least. He told me at the same

≈ time

time, that his father had been insulted the day before by the people from on board the "Fez". I then started for Goree and in pas-sing the steamer I told Mr. Taylor and Captain Kent that their papers were in their boat and that they might begin to get their anchor. Arrived at Goree, I was asked if I had been on board the "Fez" but on my affirmation was allowed to land.

On the 10th, I wrote to Mr. Reo-tomb asking him his reasons for having ~~told~~ refused the United States Minister to Liberia passage on his mail-steamer, in order that I might give explanations to my government. I was aware that there were precedents and that Mr. Taylor would bring up the subject upon his ar-rival. I have never received a reply of any kind.

I finish my testimony by respectfully protesting against the lesson which the Hon. Delegate of the Interior has seen fit to give me. He reproaches me for not having covered with an envelope a letter by Captain Kent of which from complaisance I served as simple carrier to the British Vice-Consul. It was to the latter that he should have written for Captain Kent is a Brit Subject.

No. 74. Returned to Dec 1887

acid

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 20 1887
RECEIVED.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree - Dakar, November 21, 1887.

Mr. George Strickland
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Separation of the towns of Goree and Dakar into two distinct municipalities -

No. 74. Consulate of the United States.
Goree, Dakar, November 21, 1887

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that on the 18 June last, the towns of Goree and Dakar, before one municipality, were separated by a presidential decree, and elections were begun today for separate mayors and counsellors, after which the dismion will be complete. Goree is an island, distant about a mile from Dakar, and situated directly opposite in the same bay. They have practically a common harbor. Communication is very fredunt, many boats and cutters plying to and fro daily, and I see no reason for changing the name of the Consulate. Perhaps, however, the Consul when he arrives may come to a different conclusion.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient Servant,
Georg Strickland
Vice Consul

No. 74. Consulate of the United States.

Goree, Dakar, November 21, 1887

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform ipow that on the 18 June last, the towns of Goree and Dakar, before one municipality, were separated by a presidential decree, and elections were begun today for separate mayors and counsellors, after which the disunion will be complete. Goree is an island, distant about a mile from Dakar, and situated directly opposite in the same bay. They have practically a common harbor. Communication is very frequent, many boats and cutters plying to and fro daily, and I see no reason for changing the name of the Consulate. Perhaps, however, the Consul when he arrives may come to a different conclusion.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Georg Strickland
Vice Consul

No. 75.

Returned 20 Dec 1887

and Inclosure

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 20 1887
RECEIVED.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree-Dakar, November 21, 1887.

Mr. George Strickland
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Reaction in Pubic Opinion concerning the "Fez affair" before treated of in Numbers 70, 71, & 73.

Abstract of Contents:

"Fez" people will probably be found principally in the right. Notification of quarantine was not given until nine o'clock on the night of the 7- The British Vice-Consul, and Agent of the Mail-steamers generally condemned; the more especially for not having allowed Mr. Taylor on board the one which passed the 8 October. Mr. Taylor supposed at first to be inculpated with the others for disrespectful language but the contrary now conceded.

No. 75.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree-Dakar, November 21, 1887.

Honorable James D. Porter
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I beg to state with reference to my des-
-patches numbered 70, 71, & 73, on the "Fez affair",
that the inquest held thereon has been exhaustive,
and though the result is not yet known the
natural reaction in public sentiment has set in;
and I have reason to believe that the "Fez" peo-
-ple will be found principally in the right.

As for the quarantine it is now known
that the notification was not given until nine
o'clock on the night of the 7th, which was af-
ter the passengers had been on shore. The Cap-
-tain of the Port at Dakar will probably be severely
censured. Mr. Restoul, the British Vice-Consul, is
generally condemned and particularly for his
refusal to allow the Honorable Mr. Taylor
on board the Mail-Steamer of which he had
the control. It is probable, however, that so
far as the British government is concerned, it
will, following its traditions, uphold its function-
-ary

-arvf-

Following hearsay at the time of the incident, Mr. Taylor was among those who were disrespectful to the authorities, but now that people have found out something of what actually occurred, it is conceded that on the contrary, he was quite gentlemanly.

I understand that Mr. Clerk, the Delegate of the Interior, sees his mistake and regrets the hasty letter in which he blamed me for not covering with an envelope Captain Kent's letter to him.

Believe me, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

Geo. Strickland,

Vice Consul.

No. 76.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree, Dakar, November 25, 1887.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to ask whether fee number 46, Certificate to Crew List, in this case required to clear an American vessel from the Portuguese Consulate for Bissaõ in Portuguese Guinea, is an official service rendered in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of the Act of Congress approved June 26, 1884, for said vessel.

The Treasury Department does not find it such and has disallowed the sum of one dollar on the accounts of this Consulate for the June quarter, 1887.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo. Strickland
Vice. Consul.

St. Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 28 1887
RECEIVED

No. 77.

Consulate of the United States,

Goree, Dakar, December 6, 1887.

see instruction to consul. Feb. 20, '89

Mr. George Strickland
To the Department of State.

acg
to attach with final original
Dec 29

Subject:

Omission of Captain C. Coggins of the schooner "Waldemar" of Bucksport, Me. to deposit his ship's papers in this office while at Dakar (Nov. 21 to 23, 1887.) and subsequent refusal to return from Bathurst near by

This Captain should be prosecuted, and the original Papers sent to the Dept of Justice.

28 Dec 1887 [illegible]

No. 77.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree-Dakar, December 6, 1887.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to bring to your attention that Captain C. Coggins arrived at Dakar from Boston on November 21, last, in the three masted schooner "Waldemar", of Bucksport, Me. with merchandise for the Compagnie Française d'Afrique Occidentale and left here for Bathurst, River Gambia, on the 23 of the same month without having deposited his ship's papers in this office. I wrote to him at Bathurst reminding him of his omission, and, as the fairway buoy at the mouth of the Gambia is but 70 miles from here, invited him to return and rectify the irregularity. Please find enclosed the copy of my letter and Captain Coggin's reply.

His tone is not conciliatory, and you will notice that he evidently considers consuls as his enemies for he writes that he was

told

told at Dakar that he was not "obliged" to notice the consulate. This also shows that he depends upon his consignees, even when foreign, for instruction in his primary duties as master of an American vessel. Such captains do not do honor to our merchant marine abroad.

The agent of the before-mentioned company has kindly called and politely expressed his regret at being, as he supposed, partly to blame, for having said to the captain that it might be well to go to the consulate, but he doubted if it was necessary. He explained that having been but a short while here, and never having occupied himself with his vessels, he had spoken hastily without knowing. Of course, a consignee is not accountable for the shortcomings of a master in his legal obligations towards his consul, and notwithstanding that Captain Coggins seems to think this careless opinion of a French merchant sufficient justification of his conduct, it is certainly no excuse for thus putting an agent of the United States in the ridiculous position of having to apply to the courtesy of foreign officials for information concerning an American

≈ vessel

vessel and her cargo of American merchandise. If he keeps himself posted in his business, he must have remarked that the name of this consulate is Goree-Dakar. Goree is directly opposite to Dakar and separated from it by a piece of water slightly in excess of one mile in width. They have until now composed but one municipality, and part of the government services are on one side and part on the other (Vide despatch Number 74. of November 21) Everybody goes to and fro in his regular business as occasion demands, and the communication is so frequent, cheap, and easy, that had the wish of Captain Coggins not to evade the law been sincere, he would have called and inquired into the matter. Very naturally vessels anchor nearest the side where they are to discharge or load, and to avoid possible questions about changing anchorage with captains who sail so close by the wind as this one appears to, a charterer would see that the names of the places were inserted Separately in the legal documents. The masters of all the other American vessels that have come to Dakar, for this company or otherwise, have honored us with a visit, and it is highly probable that Captain Coggins

would have found it his duty also had he bee
in any trouble.

Such negligence might even be a
source of danger, for this colony is sometim
scourged by terrible visitations of yellow fever
and cholera, and a vessel returning at such a
time to the United States with a clean bill
health (always procurable in neighboring po
might do great harm. There is at this
-ment some Small-pox which has existed s
the 1st ultimo.

I am at fault for not having info
Captain Coggins while he was at Dakar o
the necessity of depositing his Ship's pap
with me and must plead the Shortness
his Stay and his Sudden departure, contrar
to everybody's expectations, for Bathurst instea
of for St. Louis where I should have bee
able to catch him, it being only seven miles f
here. I had even seen it stated in a lette
from Boston that the "Waldemar" was to g
to St. Louis after Dakar. The company's
-tablishment at the former place is much m
important than at the latter, and the other
Sels went there without exception. Being
thus mislead, it was too late when I at le
decided to send word on board for the vessel

= had

vessel and her cargo of American merchandise. If he keeps himself posted in his business, he must have remarked that the name of this consulate is Goree-Dakar. Goree is directly opposite to Dakar and separated from it by a piece of water slightly in excess of one mile in width. They have until now composed but one municipality, and part of the government Services are on one side and part on the other (Vide despatch Number 74 of November 21) Everybody goes to and fro in his regular business as occasion demands, and the communication is so frequent, cheap, and easy, that had the wish of Captain Coggins not to evade the law been sincere, he would have called and inquired into the matter. Very naturally vessels anchor nearest the side where they are to discharge or load, and to avoid possible questions about changing anchorage with captains who sail so close by the wind as this one appears to, a charterer would see that the names of the places were inserted Separately in the legal documents. The masters of all the other American vessels that have come to Dakar, for this company or otherwise, have honored us with a visit, and it is highly probable that Captain Coggins

~ vowed

would have found it his duty also had he been in any trouble.

Such negligence might even be a source of danger, for this colony is sometimes scourged by terrible visitations of yellow fever and cholera, and a vessel returning at such a time to the United States with a clean bill of health (always procurable in neighboring ports) might do great harm. There is at this mo-ment some Small-pox which has existed sin the 1st ultimo.

I am at fault for not having inform Captain Coggins while he was at Dakar of the necessity of depositing his Ship's papers with me and must plead the shortness of his Stay and his sudden departure, contrary to everybody's expectations, for Bathurst instead of for Rufisque where I should have been able to catch him, it being only seven miles from here. I had even seen it stated in a letter from Boston that the "Waldemar" was to go to Rufisque after Dakar. The company's es-tablishment at the former place is much mor important than at the latter, and the other ves-sels went there without exception. Being thus mislead, it was too late when I at leng decided to send word on board for the vessel

≈ had

had disappeared. But as the captain distinctly writes that he was not ignorant of the law, perhaps there was no need of it.

I commit the case to the wisdom of the Department and enclose the certificates necessary for prosecution. The residence of Captain Coggins is unknown to me, but the vessel is controled I believe by John S. Emery Esquire of State St. Boston. Should it be deemed impracticable to prosecute, I recommend that the captain be not allowed to escape without censure.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

George Strickland "

Vice ~ Consul

List of enclosures,

No. 1. Invitation to Captain Coggins to deposit ship's papers
2. Reply of Captain Coggins from Gambia.
3. Certificate of Captain of the Port of vessel's entrance
4. Authorization to prosecute Captain Coggins.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 28 1887
RECEIVED

No. 78.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree, Dakar, December 6, 1887.

Mr. George Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject:

Receipt of Despatch No. 32 of Nov. 11, and four Circulars the latter dated respectively October 12, 15, & 24 and November 1, 1887.

No. 78.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree, Dakar, December 6, 1887.

Honorable James D. Porter,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge re-
-ceipt of the Department's despatch numbered
32 bearing date of November 11 in which are
approved my offices in the "Fez affair" which
gave me pleasure. Also were received four
circulars among which the sad announcement
of the death of the Honorable E. B. Washburne.
These latter were dated respectively October 12,
15, & 24, and November 1, 1887.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Horace Strickland
Vice-Consul

ack + file
18 Jan 1888

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 17 1888
RECEIVED

No 78

Consulate of the United States
Goree-Dakar. December 22nd

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject:
Return to his post of duty of
Mr Peter Strickland. Consul at Goree-Dakar

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 23 1888

No. 80.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree, Dakar, January 1, 1888.

Mr. George Strickland
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Receipt of Official Notification of the Appointment of the Honorable George L. Rives to be Assistant Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 23 1888
RECEIVED

No. 81.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree, Dakar, January 1, 1888.

Mr. George Strickland
To the Department of State.

Subject:

Receipt of Despatch No. 33 enclosing a letter from Captain Augustus Kent of the British Steamship "Fez".

which your Satisfaction gives me,
I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Geo. "Strickland"
Vice. Consul.

No. 82.

Consulate of the United States,
Goree, Dakar, January 1, 1888.

Mr. George Strickland
To the Department of State.

Subject:
Returns for December, 1887.

Seven Enclosures.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 19 1888
RECEIVED

No 1083 — U S Consulate, Goree - Dakar
February 20th. 1888

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

See instruction of Mar 2, 1888

Acknowledged
Mar 28 1888

Subject
Death by drowning from on board the Schooner M E Higgins while on her passage to St Louis of Mr George Strickland. the Vice-Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 19 1888
RECEIVED

No 83 U S Consulate, Goree - Dakar
February 20th. 1888

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

See instruction of Mar 2, 1888

Acknowledged
Mar 31 1888

Subject
Death by drowning from on board the Schooner M E Higgins while on her passage to St Louis
of Mr George Strickland. The Vice-Consul

No 83 = U S Consulate. Goree - Dakar

February 20th. 1888

To the Honorable
George L Fives
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have the extreme unhappiness to inform you of the death by drowning on the evening of the 7th instant of my only Son. Mr George Strickland. the Vice-Consul. He embarked for Saint-Louis taking passage in the Schooner M & Higgins. on the morning of the 6th instant. and when the vessel was about fifteen miles N W of Cape de Verde Light he accidentally fell from one of the rails where he was sitting without apprehension of danger into the Sea. A boat was launched instantly and every effort made to save him but he sank finally before he could be picked up. It was about eight o-clock in the evening when the accident occurred. The vessel was kept as near as possible to the spot all of that night and the most of the next day.. when. finding no trace of anything she returned to Goree with the sad news.

Great sympathy has been manifested by the
Officers of the Government and by the people
generally in the Colony. All flags at Gov.
both afloat and ashore were displayed at
half-mast on the day the news arrived. The
Governor telegraphed expressions of sympathy to
St Louis, and Admiral Fabre of the French Frigate
Arethuse: everything possible has been done by
a kind people that could add to mitigate a
grief. But this is the first sudden inability
takes Steps for enduring funeral.

The deceased expected to visit America
in a few months. He was only 16
years of age and had a large circle of
acquaintance. His Sister aged 19 came
out here with me in November and is
inconsolable at his loss.

I am Dear
Yours truly
Chas Whitehead
U S Consul

Cox

Dft. St Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 2 1888
RECEIVED.

No 84 — U.S. Consulate. Force - Dakar
March 5th 1888

I judge from this that
Capet has Customs offices.

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

R. Treasury
19 Oct 1888

Subject
Reply to "Circular" from the
Department of State dated Dec 9th 1887
requesting information as to the
number of free-ports in each
Consular District.

Southern Rivers of the Colony, notably in the Casamance and in the Rio Nunez, Merchandise is admitted free, while a duty of 4% is collected on the various Kinds of Produce, such as Peanuts. Palm Kernels Wax. hides. India-rubber. Gum. Cattle. etc. etc. Almost all duties are levied specifically. the prices of most articles used in trade being fixed by the Government.

Goree I believe was ceded to France in 1815 on condition of its being kept a free-port.

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
Peter Strickland
H B Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
30
APR 29 1888
RECEIVED.

No 85 " " U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

March 31st. 1888

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Ans
appd
Mar 8

Leave granted
Petit's nomination
Apl 14
Issued Apl 14 1888.

Subject

Nomination of Mr Leni D Potin for Vice-Consul & deputy at Goree-Dakar, with a view of providing for a "Leave of Absence" asked by Mr Strickland the Consul on account of the Calamity which has befallen his family.

No 85 U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar
March 31st. 1888

To the Honorable
George L Dives
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Owing to circumstances growing out of the death of my Son. Mr George Strickland. the late Vice-Consul. mentioned in my Despatch to the Department No 83. it becomes necessary that I should take steps towards having his place at least temporarily supplied by some person. the most suitable that can be here obtained. in order that I may be able to visit my home in the course of the coming Summer. should developments make such a measure imperative.

I have a daughter with me here who intended to stay another year and go home with me. but who on account of the Calamity which has happened naturally wishes me to escort her to her Mother. who is at present quite inconsolable. These reasons will I trust

be deemed sufficient for granting me a "Leave of Absence". so worded that I can take advantage of it whenever in the course of the Summer or early Fall a good opportunity for Sailing presents itself. I propose going if at all in Some Sailing vessel and returning in the Same vessel. It may happ indeed that I shall not have to go at all. but I am anxious to have the wa "clear to profit by an occasion if necessary.

Enclosed please find a short letter of acceptance from the most proper person I can find should our Government think well of appointing him. Mr Polin besides being a good French Scholar understands English and several other Languages quite well. and is unexceptiona as to Character and natural abilities. Fro his lack of experience he might possibly blunder a little in making up his first "Returns & accounts". but in reality I do not intend an absence long enough to make it necessary for him to have such work to do. Mr Polin's father. now deceased. was once Mayor of Goree-Dakar, and Mr Polin himself is widely known and much esteemed in the Colony. His usual residence is at Goree.

Bijaut, March 9th 1858.

Peter Strickland Esquire
U. S. Consul Goréé Dakar

Dear Sir

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of 12 inst. with reference to my being appointed U. S. Vice Consul in Goréé.

In reply, I must express my deep sense of the honour conferred upon me by your Kind offer and shall be very pleased to accept it.

I was born in Goréé, Sénégal on the 15 of November 1852 & am glad to say there is nothing whatever to hinder me from occupying the honorable post so Kindly offered.

Always at your service here, I have the honour to remain, Dear Sir

Your obedient servant

René Durieu Potin

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 28 1888
RECEIVED

No 86 " = " U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

April 3d. 1888

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Transmitting Returns & Accounts

for the March Quarter. 1888

No 86 " = " U S Consulate, Goree-Dakar
April 3d. 1888

To the Honorable
George L Rives
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find "Returns & Accounts" from this Consulate for the March Quarter of 1888. No business has been done to render other accounts necessary. The death of Mr George Strickland the Vice-Consul while on a voyage from Goree and the fact that a part of his family reside here I suppose precludes the necessity of observing any formalities on his account.

I have the honor to be
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U. S. Consul

Inclosures

No 1 " = " Form 117 " = " Digest of Indice Book
" = 2 " = " " = 120 " = " Arrival & Departure of American vessels
" = 3 " = " " = 103 " = " Summary of Consular Business
" = 4 " = " " = 101 " = " Record of Official Fees

Cov

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 28 1888
RECEIVED

No 87 " = " U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

" " " " April 5th " 1888

ac Con F.O. HR
4th Con
May 88.

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject

A request for placing the Consulate at Goree-Dakar on a Salary basis with some reasons given for the same.

Dr St Clair:

Copy to Mr. Belmont for the inf: of his Comm: Dept regards Mr. Strickland's suggestion as worthy of consideration

Inform Mr. Strickland of this action

28 Apr 1888.

No 87 — U S Consulate. Goree - Dakar

To the Honorable
George L Rives
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir

My attention has been drawn lately to Bills which have been drawn up with a view professedly to reform the Consular service. Most of these Bills. if not all. propose to increase the Salaries at some of the Consulates, but no mention has been made. so far as I know. of doing anything for this Consulate. I beg your attention then while I advance some reasons for placing this Consulate. as soon as may be, on a Salary basis.

First.— Many are already so which seem comparatively of much less importance. and it is also proposed to increase the salaries at some of these. One Bill I have seen published would give the Bathurst. River Gambia). Consulate. where the Fees annually are less than $ 45.00. fifteen hundred dollars:

where the Fees last year amounted to $114.50:
Santiago. C. V. I. I have seen mentioned as
high as two thousand dollars. although the
fees collected from American vessels frequenting
all the Islands is possibly not much
greater in amount than here, and the
commerce there is vastly less important.
Probably all of the places before-mentioned
have not the capacity for American
Commerce which is embraced in this
Consular district, at least that is my
impression who have from time to time
done business in all of them.

tramways, over which Merchandise as well as passengers are transported, and nothing is done in the primitive manner which was so prevalent twenty years ago. Dakar is a new city with elegant buildings, wide streets shaded with trees, and a large park which would do honor to any city within the tropics. Several War-vessels are almost constantly anchored before the town, and the band from the Admiral's Ship plays in the Great Square quite often when the evenings are pleasant and other circumstances are favorable. Goree being a free-port is favorably situated for storing and transshipping Cargoes that are intended for other parts of the Coast, and consequently some of the

where the Fees last year amounted to $114.50:
Santiago. C.V.I. I have seen mentioned as
high as two thousand dollars, although the
Fees collected from American vessels frequenting
all the Islands is possibly not much
greater in amount than here, and the
commerce there is vastly less important.
Probably all of the places before-mentioned
have not the capacity for American
Commerce which is embraced in this
Consular district, at least that is my
impression who have from time to time
done business in all of them.

At this westernmost point of Africa,
in sight of which a large part of the
commerce of Europe passes going Southerly,
we have one of the largest, cleanest, and
safest harbors in the world: as easy of
access by night as by day: no bar or
other obstruction to impede its entrance
and a depth of water sufficient for
vessels of any size. Three cities are
situated on different sides of this immense
natural harbor. two of which are connected
with the interior by a good Railroad
which has been in successful operation
for nearly four years through one hundred
and forty miles of extent. From twenty

to forty steamers a month. according to the season of the year. afford Goree-Dakar ample means of communication with Europe and the outside world. and the mail and telegrapic facilities are excellent. Rufisque. a City of about fifteen thousand inhabitants. on the east side of the Bay of Goree and within sight of the Consulate. is illuminated by the electric light. and has a first-class iron railway in process of construction one hundred and fifty metres in length. All of its principal Streets are laid with Tramways. over which Merchandise as well as passengers are transported, and nothing is done in the primitive manner which was so prevalent twenty years ago. Dakar is a new city with elegant buildings. wide Streets shaded with trees. and a large park which would do honor to any City within the tropics. Several War-vessels are almost constantly moored before the town, and the band from the Admiral.s Ship plays in the Great Square quite often when the evenings are pleasant and other circumstances are favorable. Goree being a free-port is favorably situated for storing and transshipping cargoes that are intended for other ports of the Coast. and consequently some of the

largest firms in Senegal are here located. By means of small Steamers and Schooners goods received from Europe & other parts are distributed to all the small places between the Great Desert and Sierra Leone, and the produce which is received in payment is brought here for transhipment in larger vessels to Europe or to America. I am not able to state the exact amount of American trade with the French colony of Senegal, but counting tobacco which is received into all our ports by way of Europe, and produce in payment which goes back to America by way Europe, I am reasonably sure that the figures would considerably exceed a Million of dollars annually, which figures might also if we had more shipping and a less protective duty on peanuts, be almost indefinately increased. See my Despatch to the Department No 28 of June 3d. 1885.

Much more might be said of the importance of Senegal to American interests, but the foregoing remarks will I trust be esteemed sufficient for what I have in view, which is to show that Senegal needs a Consulate established an at least the low Salary basis of

one thousand dollars a year, with perhaps an allowance of $300 more for Office Rent. Hitherto since I received my appointment I believe I have mentioned but once about increasing the Compensation, because being well paid for looking after the interests of a large American Concern I did not feel the need of it, and my Son also by giving me assistance was learning the business. The decease of my Son has had some effect to modify my views and feelings, but I am also notified that owing to age and infirmity the head of the firm I represent desires an immediate liquidation of his business here, which in any case must reduce my income to a very small amount indeed. It is my intention that if the Government will afford the Salary I have named to supplement it by a small American business which will maintain me with respectability, otherwise I may be compelled to quit the Coast. For at the age of fifty I do not wish to take upon me the organization of another large mercantile Concern, though if here I

might assist others very essentially with advice. But should the Government not deem it expedient to meet my need with a sufficient Salary, not only will my return to America be in the near future necessary, but the Government itself will be driven to the alternative, either of sending an unacclimated inexperienced man out for the same or a greater Salary, or else the Consulate must be committed wholly to a poorly qualified foreigner who in the nature of things could not be expected to burden himself greatly with American interests.

I am esteemed Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Prickland

U. S. Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 28 1888
RECEIVED.

No 88 — U. S. Consulate, Goree-Dakar
April 26th 1888

Mr Foter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject

Acknowledgment of the receipt of Dispatch No 36 from the Department which grants a leave of Absence to the Consul on account of the death of his Son.

No 88 — U. S. Consulate. Coree - Dakar
April 26th 1888

To the Honorable
George L Rives
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

In acknowledging the receipt of your Dispatch. No 36. please accept of my thanks for the prompt action of the Department in granting me a "Leave of Absence" which I shall be glad to avail myself of if developments at home in consequence of the death of my Son render my going there absolutely necessary.

I am Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U. S. Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 12 1888
RECEIVED.

No 89 U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar
May 21st. 1888

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Inform Navy Dept.
Ack accordingly.
JUN 12 1888
Done June 14

Mr Peter Strickland
to the Department of State

Subject
Departure of the French Frigate "Arethuse". Admiral Libelle. for American Waters

No 89 U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

May 21st. 1888

To the Honorable

George L Hines

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

I have the honor to bring to your notice that in the course of a conversation which occurred yesterday during the parting call of Admiral Kibelle of the French Frigate Arethuse at the Consulate, he informed me that he should sail today for Saint Thomas in the West Indies, and afterward visit Norfolk, Philadelphia, Boston, and possibly New-York.

The Arethuse has been the flag-ships of this Station for more than two years. She is one of the finest ships of the French Navy, and her Admiral has always been very courteous in his attentions to this Consulate

I am esteemed Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

018

A. L. McClain

No 90 — U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

May 28th 1888

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 25 1888
RECEIVED.

Ackd
& bond
To Treasy
June 29

Mon Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Receipt of Dispatch No 89 and Execution of the Vice-Consular Bond for Mr Peni Dereen Latin

No 90 U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

May 28th 1888

To the Honorable
George Le Kuies
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find the Vice-Consular Bond of Mr Remi Denecer Fallen executed I believe according to directions. Permission can probably be obtained of the authorities here for him to act at once. I shall probably embark for America about June 20th but will advise more certainly the date previous to my departure

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U. S. Consul

Inclusure
Vice-Consular Bond, (executed).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 23 1888
RECEIVED

No 91 U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar
May 28th 1888

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Acknowledgement of receipt of Despatch from the Department No 37 which relates to placing this Consulate on a Salary basis; of Despatch No 38 which relates to a leave of absence, and of a Circular which prescribes a Form of Oath to be substituted for that Contained in Form No 93.

No 91 =1= U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar
May 28th 1888

To the Honorable
George Le Roies
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Your Despatches Numbered 37 and 38 have been received, and the requirements expressed in the Circular which relates to "Leaves of absence" will be complied with

I am Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Felix Strickland
U. S. Consul

cor

St Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 21 1888
RECEIVED.

File

No 92 " " U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

June 20th 1888

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Departure of the Consul. Mr Peter Strickland. For his home in America. and arrangements for conducting the Consulate during his abbence.

No 92 " = " U. S. Consulate. Foree - Dakar

June 20th. 1888

My To the Honorable
George L Rives
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

The American Bark Jennie Cushman is now in the harbor loading for Boston. and I expect to take passage in her for that port. Her date of sailing before this coming mail cannot be fixed with precision but I am assured that it will not be later than July 1st.

Permission has been obtained of the authorities for Mr Reni D Lalin to act as Vice-Consul. and he will be compensated as per Agreement enclosed by the Fees which accrue during the September Quarter.

I am esteemed Sir

Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

Inclosure

Agreement with Mr Lalin as regards compensation

Duplicate

It is agreed between Peter Strickland. U. S. Consul at Goree-Dakar, and Mor Henri D Potin who has been duly qualified to act as Vice-Consul during the absence of Mr Strickland, that Mor Potin shall receive for his services all the Fees which shall accrue to the Consulate at Goree-Dakar during the September Quarter of this current year

Given under our hands at Goree-Dakar this twentieth day of June, 1888

Peter Strickland. Consul

Henri D. Potin Vice-Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 21 1888
RECEIVED

No 93

U S Consulate, Pau-Doskar
June 30th 1888

Mr Foster Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Transmitting Returns & accts
For the June Quarter of 1888

No 93

U. S. Consulate. Paris-Dakar

June 30th 1888

To the Honorable
George L Rives
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find "Returns & Accounts" from this Consulate for the June Quarter of 1888. No unofficial fees have been collected or business done to render other accounts necessary. The Jennie Cushman an vessel left Dakar enbark for America being ready to sail on the 25th of the Month and there being no prospect of other business during the Quarter I have taken the liberty to finish up these "Returns & Accounts" before leaving. This involved an irregularity which I thought it better to commit than to hazard the inexperience of the Vice-Consul who has been on duty but a few days. I trust this course will meet with your approval

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
John Strickland

1 Enclosures

Consul

Inclosures

No 1 " Form 117 " Digest of Insurance Bank

" 2 " " 120 " Annual & Departure Com Ins

" 3 " " 103 " Summary Consular Insurance

" 4 " " 105 " Aggregate Return of Fees

No. 93 bis ~~U.S.~~ - Consulate of the United States
Gorée Dakar, July 25th, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 13 1888
RECEIVED.

Mr. René D. Potin
To the Department of State

Subject

Acknowledgment of receipt of Dispatch No. 40 of June 14th, 1888 - Of circular of May 26th, 1888 with supply of blank forms for passports

Circular dated June 5th, concerning reports intended for publication

A draft No. 16649 for fees collected for the quarter ended May 31 - 1888. with a letter sent by the Treasury Department dated June 8 - 1888.

No. 93 bis U. S. Consulate Goree Dakar

July 25th 1888.

To the Honorable

George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington. D.C.

Sir

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the following dispatches:

1° under date of June 14th 1888 relating to wine of Palm Bay

21st numbered 89

2° Your circular under date of May 26th 1888 relating to the reform on prices of passports, with a supply of blank forms.

3° Circular dated June 5th concerning the new regulations about reports intended for publication

The wishes of the Department shall be complied with.

I have also received on July 14th and shall forward by this mail to Mr Peter Strickland in United States where he is now; your Treasury Draft No 16649 on diplomatic warrant No. 4210 of Fifty three dollars & ninety three cents for fees collected & services performed under act of June 26- 1884 for the quarter ended May 31st 1888, included with a letter sent by the Treasury Department dated June 8. 1888.

I am sir

Your obedient servant

René D. Potin

U. S. Vice Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 30 1888
RECEIVED.

Dorchester. July 27th 1888

Mr Peter Strickland
to the Department of State

Subject Arrival home and
address while in America

Mutual

Dorchester. July 27th 1888

To the Honorable
George L Rives
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived home in the Bark Jennie Cushman on the 20th instant. and agreeably to instructions can prosably return to my post in the Same vessel before the end of September.

My address while at home will be

103 Neponset Avenue
Dorchester
Massachusetts

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U. S. Consul

No 94

Consulate of the United States,
Gorée Dakar, August 1st 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 25 1888
RECEIVED.

Mr. René Durécu Potin

To the Department of State.

Subject:

Acknowledgment of receipt of Dispatch from the Department No 90, and of circulars ordering a new numbering for quarters; & about sending packages to the U. S. Government.

N° 94

Consulate of the United States,
Gorée-Dakar, August 1st, 1888.

To the Honorable
George L. Rives
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir:

Your dispatch Numbered 90 has been received, and the requirements expressed in your circular dated June 18th, 1888 and June 28th, 1888 relating the first to the numbering of quarters to begin on first of July,

2° ordering to adress by way of New York all packages sent to the Department of State to Mr. Haughwout Howe, will be complied with.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant,

René D. Dolan

U. S. Vice Consul

"Goree-Dakar."

No. Boston. Sept 3d 1887

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 7 1887
RECEIVED

From Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Arrival home. Sept 1st.

on a leave of absence

Boston. Sept 3d. 1887

To the Honorable
James D Porter
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

In Compliance with the permission granted in Your Dispatch No 30 I am now at home on leave of absence having arrived here on the first of the present month.

My health did not improve for a considerable time after leaving the "Coast." but within a few days I have noted quite a change for the better. which makes me hope that I shall be quite prepared to return by the first of November. There remain yet however many bad symptoms. which should they not disappear on the arrival of Colder weather I may be induced to ask for a longer stay

I am esteemed Sir
Very Respectfully Yours
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

Goree - Dakar.

Dorchester. Massachusetts. Sept 26th 1888

Hon Peter Strickland
Sc the Department of State

Subject
Failure to find a vessel going direct to a Senegal port, and probable necessity of my returning to my post by Steam early in October.

Gorée – Dakar

Dorchester. Mass. September. 26th 1888

To the Honorable
George L Rives
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

The time for my "Leave of Absence" on account of the death of my Son in Africa having expired. I have to advise the Department that I have been disappointed in finding a vessel that could take me back direct. If I hear of none within a week. I expect to return via France in the Steamer "La Normandie" which leaves New-York Oct 13th and hope that this enforced arrangement although it keeps me here a little beyond my time will be Satisfactory to the Department

I am Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U.S. Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 29 1888
RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
29
OCT 28 1888
RECEIVED.

No 95. Consulate of the United States,

Gorée - Dakar, October 4th, 1888

Mr René D. Potin

To the Department of State

Subject:

Accounts and returns.

Abstract of contents:

Transmitting accounts and returns for quarter ended September 30th, - 1888.

N°. 95. Consulate of the United States

Goreé Dakar, October 4th 1888.

Honorable George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Sir.

I send you enclosed the accounts and returns of this office for the quarter ended this date, as per subjoined list of enclosures. No business has been transacted to render other documents necessary

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant,

René D. Potin

U. S. Vice consul

List of enclosures:

✓ N°. 1 Digest of Invoice book

✓ N°. 2 Arrivals and departures of American vessels

✓ N°. 3 Summary of business.

✓ N°. 4. Register of official letters received.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 10 1888
RECEIVED.

No 96 — Consulate of the United States. Para-Dokar
November 16th 1888

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Arrival of Mr Strickland.
the Consul. at his post

No 96 — U. S. Consulate, Porce-Dakar

November 16th 1888

To the Honorable

George L. Rives

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here via New-York, Havre & Bordeaux on the thirteenth instant and have resumed the duties of my Office

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

Peter Strickland

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 28 1889
RECEIVED.

Con

No 97 — U S Consulate. Goree - Dakar
December 30th " 1888

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Leave of absence for Mr Reni Latini the Vice-Consul.

Approved
30 January 1889

No 97 Am Cn S Consulate. Bissau-Dakar
December 30th 1888

To the Honorable
George L Rives
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to bring to your notice that Mr Reni .S. Lalin the Vice Consul has been granted a "Leave of Absence" to attend to business which he has in view at Bissau about 240 miles from here. He does not propose coming back before July. and it is possible later that Some other party will have to be qualified to act as Vice-Consul.

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
Am S Consul

Desp

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 28 1889
RECEIVED.

No 98 U.S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar
December 31st. 1888

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Amd
Feb 8

Subject
Permission asked to charge for articles of Furniture. etc already in use at the Consulate.

Clair:

think Mr. Stuc
to Ma

this can be gran

Mom

No 98 " = " U S Consulate. Goree-Dakar
December 31st 1888

To the Honorable
George L Rives
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir I have the honor to submit to the Department a description of several articles of Furniture now in use at this Consulate, with the cost of each annexed, and to respectfully request permission to charge them to the Department.

The most of these Articles have been in use at the Consulate for sometime, but no request has been made to have them charged because the Consul being in receipt of a Salary for directing quite an extensive American business did not feel any pressure which induced him to haste in making account of minor Considerations at the Consulate. The Consulate got to be substantially and even tastily furnished at wholesale rates by supplying gradually one at a time such articles as seemed to be needed.

It seems now proper that I should inform the Department that in consequence of the withdrawal of Capital my connection with the aforesaid business was severed in the month

of August last, and that hereafter an extend
stay for me in Africa is at least in some
measure problematical. It seems therefore best
on every account that all the Furniture of the
Consulate should belong to the Government
according to the Spirit of Section 517 of Consular
Regulations. Otherwise should I find it for
my interest to give up here there would
be only the Records Cabinet for a Successor
to go on with, and nothing in return to p
the Books, papers and other materials which
have accumulated

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U. S. Consul

Inclosure
A description of the Furniture in question
with cost prices annexed

Amount brought forward	$ 142	50
One Bureau. containing three drawers. On this Bureau is mounted a good Letter-Press and the Stamping device for the Consular Seal. Total cost. including Press	$ 12	50
One Revolving Office Chair	$ 5	
One dozen Cane-Seated Chairs of American make	$ 15	
Four framed pictures. embracing Scenes on the Hudson. the Juniata. the Rhine and the East Rivers. the last one containing a Sound Steamer in the Foreground.	5	
Total	$ 180	00

I. Peter Strickland. Consul for the United States of America at Goree-Dakar. do hereby certify that all of the before-mentioned articles are in use at this Consulate, that they are all in excellent condition, that the prices are very reasonable as can be seen from the discription of each Article. and that all appear necessary to serve the purposes of convenience and respectability.

Consulate of the United States of America at Goree-Dakar

December 31st 1888

Peter Strickland

U. S. Consul

" "

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 28 1889
RECEIVED.

No 99 U S Consulate. Tore - Dakar
December 31st. 1888

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Sent and ordered Feb 1

Subject
Request for Flag and Fecund-Bank.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 11 1889
RECEIVED.

No. 100 U.S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

January 17th 1889

Mr Peter Strickland
U.S. the Department of State

Sir

Subject
Transmitting Returns
and accounts for the December
Quarter of 1888.

Number of Inclosures: Six

No 100 U S Consulate Coree-Dakar

January 17th 1889

To the Honorable
George L Rives
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find "Returns & Accounts" for the December Quarter of 1888. No Unofficial Fees have been collected or business done to render other Accounts necessary.

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U.S. Consul

Inclosures

No 1 " Form 117 V " Digest of Invoice Book
" 2 " " 120 V " Arrival & Departures American Vessels
" 3 " " 103 V " Summary of Consular business
" 4 " " 123 V " Names of Persons employed at Consulate
" 5 " V List of Dispatches sent
" 6 " " 20 V Return of Exports

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 27 1889
RECEIVED

File

No. 10 U.S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

April 16th. 1889

Mr Peter Pickeland

To the Department of State

Subject

Transmitting Returns &

Accounts for the March

Quarter of 1889

No 101 U.S. Consulate. Goree Dakar

" "

To the Honorable
George L Fries
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find "Returns"
from this Consulate for the
March Quarter of 1889.

No Unofficial fees have
been Collected or Business done
to render other documents
necessary.

I am Sir
Your Most obedient Servant
Peter Strickland
U.S. Consul

Inclosures

✓ No 1 Form 117 " Digest of Invoices Book
✓ " 2 " 120 " Arrival & Depature Am Vessels
✓ " 3 " 103 " Summary of Consular Busin

No 101 U.S. Consulate. Port au Dakar

"

To the Honorable
George L Pries
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find "Returns"
from this Consulate for the
March Quarter of 1889.
No Unofficial fees have
been Collected or Business done
to render other documents
necessary.

I am Sir
Your Most obedient Servant
Peter Strickland
U.S. Consul

Inclosures

✓ No 1 Form 117 " " Digest of Invoices Book
✓ " 2 " 120 " " Arrival & Departure Am Vessels
✓ " 3 " 103 " " Summary of Consular Busin

No 101 U S Consulate. Goree Dakar

" "

To the Honorable
George L Fries
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find "Returns"
from this Consulate for the
March Quarter of 1889.
No Unofficial fees have
been Collected or Business done
to render other documents
necessary.

I am Sir
Your Most obedient Servant
Peter Strickland
U.S. Consul

Inclosures

No 1 Form 117 "=" Digest of Invoices Book
"=" 2 "=" 120 "=" Arrival & Depature Am Vessels
"=" 3 "=" 103 "=" Summary of Consular business

No 102 — U.S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

April 30th 1889

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1889
RECEIVED.

Copy sent to Attorney General June 6/89

File

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Reply to Dispatch from the Department No 45 in reference to the prosecution of Captain Coggins of the Schr Waldemar for neglecting the Consulate at Goree-Dakar

No 102 U.S. Consulate. Foreign-Dakar

April 30th 1889.

To the Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Dispatch No 45 with Inclosures in reference to the prosecution of Captain Coggins of the Schr Waldemar all of which I have perused attentively.

It would seem that the prosecution rests mainly on proving by the testimony of some one about the Consular Office, that the Master of the Waldemar did not deposit his papers; and if this is a vital requisition I am free to confess that I do not see how it can be fulfilled. The Office has never been used for the detail of any other business than that of the Consulate. and no one could therefore give such

testimony as the Case seems to require except the Vice Consul who is no Longer living.

I have supposed from this circumstance that it will not be expedient for me to go to further trouble, as if the letters of the Vice-Consul and the absence of records at the Consulate with the letter from Captain Coggins can be accepted to prove nothing, there is now no other res-source.

I shall however enclose a Certificate from the Collector of Customs at Dakar that the Waldemar entered and cleared there; one from the Officer of the Port at Goree showing that the facilities for getting back and forth are good and not expensive; and one from myself showing that nothing is recorded concerning the Waldemar at this Office. Personally, I have no desire that the Suit shall be continued. The Government must do as it thinks best.

I am Sir, Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland, Consul

Inclosures

No 1 — Certificate from Collector at Dakar
" 2 " " " Harbor master, Goree
" 3 " " " Consul at Goree
" 4 " Letters from Mr Read to Attorney General and of letter to See of

Enclosure No 2 to Dispatch 102

Translation

Goree, April 30th 1889

Mr Peter Strickland
Consul of the United States of America
Goree-Dakar

Dear Sir

In reply to your letter of the 24th instant I have the honor to inform you that there are three or four Sail-boats continually employed carrying passengers between Goree and Dakar and vice-versa, the price being ten cents for each passenger each way. The passage across usually occupies about fifteen minutes.

Please Mr Consul accept the assurance of my respectful sentiments. etc.

C Sevier
Lieutenant of the Port in Charge of the Service

Gorée, le 30 Avril 1869.

Monsieur Félix Strickland,

Consul Des Etats. Unis D'Amérique

Gorée - Dakar.

Monsieur,

En réponse à votre lettre Du 24 Du Courant j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que trois ou quatre chaloupes à voile font continuellement le passage entre Gorée et Dakar et Vice-Versa, et que le prix Du passage est De 50 centimes par personne tant à l'aller qu'au retour. La Durée De la traversée est Dénviron quinze minutes.

Veuillez, Monsieur le Consul, recevoir l'assurance De mes sentiments respectueux et Dévoués,

= C. Lexier =
Lieut.t de Port, Chargé du service.

J. Peter Strickland Consul of the United States of America for Gore - Dakar to hereby Certify that the above is the true and genuine signature of C Lexier Lieutenant of the Port of Gore who wrote signed and stamped the above Certificate in my presence this 30th day of April 1869

Peter Strickland
U. S. Consul

April 24th 1889

Will you kindly inform me under your hand in writing what the usual facilities are of making the passage between Dakar and Goree and Vice versa with the Price for a single passenger each way.

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Sinclaund

U. S. Consul

To Monsieur

The Captain of the Port

at Dakar

Senegal

April 24th 1889

Will you kindly inform me under your hand in writing what the usual facilities are of making the passage between Dakar and Goree and Vice versa with the price for a single passenger each way.

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U. S. Consul

To Monsieur

The Captain of the Port

at Dakar

Senegal

Quelimane
No 1 Dispatch No 2

—Translation—

I. The Undersigned. Chief Commissioner of Customs
t Dakar do hereby certify that the three-masted American
ssel "Waldemar" Captain Coggins, of 269. 73 tons. of the
ort of Brucksport. Maine. Made entry at this port
n the 22nd of November 1887 and cleared on the 23d
the same months for the River Gambia. having
ast come from Gustavus in the United States.

In faith of which. I hereby deliver this
ertificate

Dakar April 27th 1887

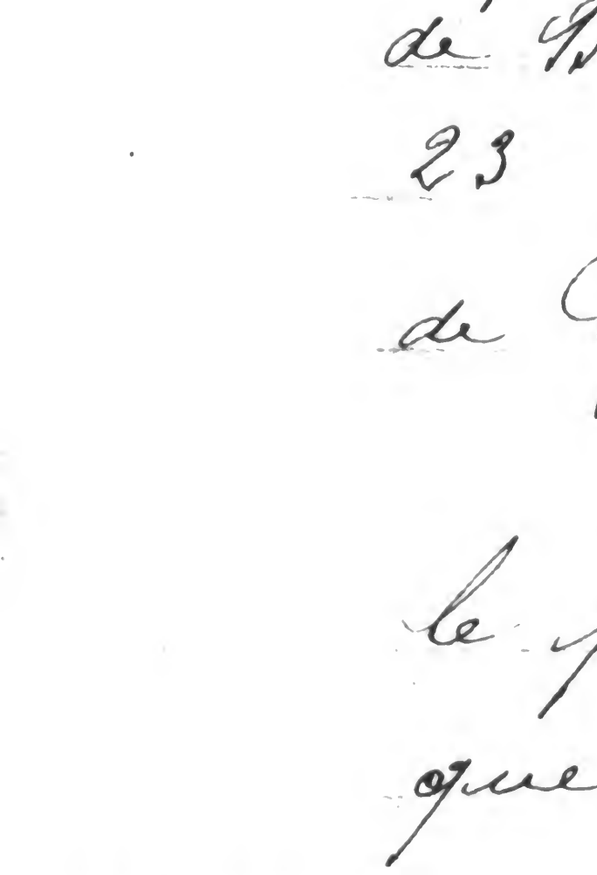
Conway



Le soussigné Commis des Douanes chef du bureau de Dakar P.S. certifie que le trois mâts américain Waldemar capitaine Coggins de 269 tonneaux 734 du port de Bucksport, Maine, est porté sur le registre des mouvements de navigation sous le N.° 293 pour être entré le 22 9.bre 1887 dans le port de Dakar venant de Boston et en être ressorti le lendemain 23 Novembre se rendant à la côte de Gambie.

En foi de quoi il a délivré le présent certificat pour valoir ce que de droit.

Dakar, le 27 avril 1889





Peter Strickland. United States Consul at Goree-Dakar do hereby certify that the above certificate was written, signed, and stamped in my presence by the Chief Commissioner of Customs at Dakar on the 27th of April 1887 and is worthy of full faith and credit. I also certify that I saw the entrance and clearance of the Waldemar registered in a book kept for that purpose in the Customs-House at Dakar

Peter Strickland
U S Consul

April 24th 1889

The American Government requests of me proof that the American Schooner 'Waldemar' entered and cleared at Dakar in the Autumn of 1887. Will You therefore kindly oblige me By a Statement in writing under your Official Seal as to the time the American Schr Waldemar. of Bucksport. Maine. C. Coggins Master. entered at your port. and also when she was cleared.

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U.S. Consul

To the Honorable

Collector of Customs at Dakar

Enclosure No 3
Despatch 102

I, Peter Strickland, U. S. Consul at Gore - Dakar, do hereby certify that there is no record of the arrival and Departure of the Schooner Waldemar of Bucksport Maine on any of the Books of this Consulate; and I further Certify that Since the establishment of this Consulate about January 1st 1884, not less than eighty vessels arriving at Dakar have applied to this Consulate for official services, almost the only delinquent being the American Schooner Waldemar.

Peter Strickland
U. S. Consul

Copy philadelphia, February 9, I889.

The Honorable,

The Attorney General,

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, concerning the issuance of Letters Rogatory in the case of Strickland vs. Coggins, and inquiring whether the case can be delayed more than six months in order to allow an opportunity to obtain the name of the proper officer or commissioner and to seek the necessary evidence; and further, requesting me to state specifically what facts are needed to support the action.

Replying thereto, I would say:

I entertain no doubt that the case can be delayed for six months or more to take the necesary evidence by Letters Rogatory.

The facts which it will be necessary to prove are (I) The arrival and departure of the vessel. (2) the existence of a consular officer of our Government at Goree-Dakar and that its jurisdiction extended to the other side of the river where the vessel landed (this being one of the probably disputed facts) and (3) the failure of the Master of the vessel to deposit his letters.

I note in the letter of the Secretary of State that the plaintiff, Mr. George Strickland, was drowned on February 7, I888, and that therefore his testimony is no longer available. The fact of the arrival and departure of the vessel can be proved by the Captain of the Port. I would think it doubtful, however, whether the fact of the failure to deposit the ship's letters with the Consul (which is the gist of the action) is in anyone's personal knowledge except that

of

of the deceased Consul. It would therefore seem to me that it will be difficult, in not impossible, for the Government to establish its case since the death of Mr. Strickland.

I would request that this suggestion be submitted to the Department of State for an expression of their views as to the practicability of obtaining this evidence in view of Mr. Strickland's death.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

John R. Read,

U.S. Attorney.

copy

Copy

Department of Justice,

Washington, February 14, 1889.

The Secretary of State,

Sir:

I have the honor to send you a copy of a letter of the 9th instant, from Mr. Read, attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and ask for an expression of your views as to the practicability of obtaining the evidence Mr. Read says is necessary, in the case of Strickland vs. Coggins, in view of Mr. Strickland's death.

Very respectfully,

A. H. Garland,

Attorney General.

Copy

No 103 U.S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar
April 30th 1889

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 25 1889
RECEIVED

A.M. Reply June 4/89

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Appointment of a Consular Agent for Saint Louis. Senegal.
Reply to Dispatch No 46

No 103 U.S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

April 30th 1889

To the Honorable
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Dispatch No 46 which came to hand yesterday. and having a full knowledge of Saint Louis affairs I have to report as follows. ———————

Saint Louis is a flourishing City of some 50.000 inhabitants, built mainly in the European Style. and being situated near the mouth of a large and navigable River has Considerable Commerce with the interior. Unfortunately this River is obstructed at its mouth by a bar which renders it usually not navigable for vessels of large size. So that until quite recently the place has been rather avoided by vessels coming direct from the United States. Such vessels have

mainly discharged their cargoes at Pore from which place small Steamers. principally American. have been employed to forward them as wanted to Selling-agents at Saint-Louis. This American Coastwise Commerce has averaged in the last decade to 60 or 75000 dollars a year and amounts perhaps to nearly that now. The Messrs J H Hamlen & Son have attempted to do business with Saint Louis direct, and so far have been favored by an unusually good Condition of the bar. A vessel Chartered by them Called the Edith called here in March 1888 to have Surveys held. having damaged some of her Cargo on the passage out. and I presume that the inconvenience of not having a proper functionary there to attend to American interests must be to them very great. The reason I have not urged the matter with the Government is that in Dispatch No 4 to this Consulate it was

expressly stated that "no agencies were then needed"; and I have received no encouragement to push the matter since. The American trade at Saint Louis is certainly capable of being increased, and if the Government is now disposed to afford the facility of a Consular Agent there I will make an early occasion to see Mr Camille Larrony, with whom I am not yet personally acquainted, and report in the course of a month on his qualifications. A brother of his has been President of the Tribunal here at Paris, and as he seems to be the trusted agent of the American firm who have made application for him, there can be no question as to his character. The serious trouble here is that no one seems to realise that an American Consul is required to speak and write in English or that he has anything in particular to do. Mr Larrony

is I believe a French West-
Indian. many of whom know
English very well. and I have
a pretty strong impression that
he will be found available.
Saint Louis is less than
one hundred miles from here in
a direct line, but about 140 miles
by train, and a trip there takes
an entire day. There are two
American vessels expected here
every moment. and having no
vice Consul or Deputy at Command
I cannot leave here for St Louis
until both of these vessels are cleared
Foree - Dakar as I have pointed out
in General of my Dispatches is probably
the most important Commercial point
on the West African Coast, but its
Consulate cannot be kept on a proper
basis for lack of funds. I would
respectfully request that while the necessary
agency in question is being established
that measures be taken to place this
Consulate on the same salary basis

as that at Santiago C.V.I
and that at Sierra Leone.

I am
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
W. P. Canuel

Ex St Clair
Please return
on slip
A.R June 11 W.h.W

No 104 U.S. Consulate. Foree-Dakar

April 30th 1889

File



Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Request for leave of absence

No 104 "-" U.S. Consulate. Porto-Dakar

April 30th "" 1889

To the Honorable

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

I am under the necessity of asking for a "Leave of Absence" to visit Europe and possibly America during August. September and October on business of a Commercial Nature connected with this Colony. The Vice-Consul. Mr Reni S Lotin has just telegraphed me from Bissau that his services will be available from June forward so that the Business of the Consulate Can go on as usual during my temporary absence.

In explanation I have to State that owing to a large withdrawal of Capital from the Business I was engaged in one year since I was in July last obliged to relinquish it, and the Fees

from the Consulate being of small account towards affording me a living I have been obliged to organise a new business which renders it essential that I shall visit the firms in France connected with this Colony once every season, and also probably the firm which consigns to me in the United States. This however need not prevent my caring for the Consulate, because during this interim the season is unhealthy, all the Europeans who can get away, and there is never much business doing.

I am Sir

Very truly and respectfully Y

Peter Strickland

U.S. Consul

N-

No 105 U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

April 30th 1889



File

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Reception of Circular notifying of the appointment of the Hon James G Blaine as Secretary of State

No 105 U S Consulate, Paris - Dakar

April 30th 1889

To the Honorable
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to
acknowledge the reception duly
of a Circular dated March 6th 1889
informing of the appointment
and confirmation of the
Honorable James G Blaine
as Secretary of State

I am Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U. S. Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 10 1889
RECEIVED.

Con

File

No 106

U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

May 17th 1889

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Reception of Circular

notifying of the appointment of

the Honorable William F Wharton

as "Assistant Secretary of State"

No 106 ... U. S. Consulate. Foreu-Dakar

May 17th 1889

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to
acknowledge the reception of a
Circular from the Department
dated March 11th advising of
Your appointment as Assistant
Secretary of State

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
Peter Strickland
U. S. Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 10 1889
RECEIVED.

Consular Bur

No 107.-- U. S. Consulate. Pour-Dakar
May 17th 1889

He should submit the name
of a proper person when
Obtainable. 8M

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Disqualifications of Mr
Larrouy for the position of
Consular Agent at Saint Louis

No 107.— U. S. Consulate. Paris - Dakar

May 17th 1889

To the Honorable

William F Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

In relation to Mr Larrowy. the person mentioned in the Dispatch from the Department No 46 as possibly a proper person for Consular Agent at Saint Louis. I have the honor to report that I have investigated the matter. and unfortunately find that he can neither read nor Speak in English and is consequently lacking in the first essentials for such a position. These facts I at first ascertained by communicating with an American connected with the firm of J H Hamlen & Sons visiting at Saint Louis whose letter is enclosed. This Gentleman. Mr George M Thomas. is now staying with me awaiting the

the Packet for France. and explains that neither of the other Gentlemen mentioned in his letter can be available for the position of Consular Agent; the former, Mr Thiminille, because he holds an Office under the French Government, and the latter, Mr Mouret, because he does not want it. I do not for the moment happen to think of any person in Saint Louis who would be completely eligible for such an Office. but will keep the Subject in mind until some proper person is suggested and then take whatever action is necessary under the Circumstances.

I am Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U.S. Consul

— Inclosure —

Letter of Mr Deuge to Thomas on the Subject of Consular agency at Saint Louis

his favor provided his qualifications had been all that the regulations require.

There is here a Monsieur Thionville, an employé of the Government (Chef de Bureau d'Enregistrement) who has visited the U. S. and speaks English a little. His father was formerly American Consul at Guadeloupe W.I.

Another gentleman who speaks English is Mr. Monet, manager of the Cable office.

I mention these gentlemen without consulting them, and cannot say if they would desire the position.

I will let the matter rest quietly without speaking to anyone on the subject believing it a question that you can best regulate.

With thanks for your renewed offer of a chamber during my stay at Goree

I am very truly yours

Geo. M. Thomas

[redacted]

W S Cumston Jones
Vice Consul
Gambia & Dependencies

St. Louis, Senegal, May 6, 1889.

Peter Strickland Esq.
Goree

Dear Sir;

I am this a.m. in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 3d inst.

I note what you say regarding the preparations made at Dakar by the Compagnie Francaise d'Afrique Occidental for the purpose of carrying on the Ice business, and in the face of their arrangements it would be hardly politic for us to compete.

In relation to the subject of establishing a Consular Agency here, for which our firm wrote the Department, will say that whatever favorable qualifications for the position Mr. Larrouy may possess he lacks from the start the two essentials, namely: to speak and write in English. This, of course disqualifies him and closes the door to his appointment.

He desires to express his thanks, in which I also join, for your good opinion and for your evident disposition to have reported in

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 1 1889
RECEIVED

Con Bureau

U. S. Consulate Gorée Dakar

May 29th 1889

M. René D. Potin

To the Department of State

Subject

Impossibilety of my continuing in the position of Vice Consul and tender of resignation

A.

U. S. Consulate Goreé Dakar

May 29th 1889

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir.

I have the honor to bring to your notice that circumstances forbid my acting longer as Vice Consul at Goreé Dakar and I herewith tender my resignation

While at Bissau in april last engaged in liquidating the affairs of Mr. F. C. Butman at that place I received a letter from Mr. F. Strickland the Consul asking me to reply by telegraph if I could be depended on to care for the Consulate in his absence; not Knowing at that time of any objection I signified my assent and it was not until I arrived here that I learned that my employers were firmly opposed to my further continuance in the Consulate.

I deeply regret the disappointment to Capt. Strickland who may in the case of his

absence have to close the Consulate, but am glad that this will happen in the unhealthy season when there is not generally much business done.

I am Sir

Very respectfully Yours

René D. Potvin

U. S. Viceconsul.

Con Bureau

I do not see that we can do anything in this case. Goree-Dakar June 3d 1886

Con

No 108 U S Consulate.

Mr Wharton
Sir I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr Peter Strickland to the Department of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 1 1886
RECEIVED

Subject

Resignation of Mr Henri S. Palm as Vice Consul and probability that owing to a lack of Compensation and other causes another sufficiently qualified person cannot immediately be obtained

No 108 U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar
June 3d. 1889

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find a Dispatch from Mr Jeni S. Polin who therein tenders his immediate resignation as Vice-Consul. The principal cause specified is that his employer. Mr F C Bulman of Boston. U. S. A. has engaged him provisionally until November next to be his Chief Agent here at a Salary of something like $100.00 per month. But is not willing that he shall have any care whatever besides. The Consulate it is alleged would take a great deal of his time and perhaps embarrass his movements, while on the other hand during the rains at least it yields no sufficient compensation. Mr Polin has therefore the option of displeasing Mr Bulman which would probably involve his discontinuance from the position he holds next November. or of promptly resigning from the Consulate. and I suppose that equity could hardly produce an argument to interfere with his choice of resigning.

But this action of the Vice-Consul invol
me in a dilemma. In my Dispatch to the
Department No 104 I have asked for a "Leave
of Absence" and I cannot for the beggarly
pittance in fees which accrues to the Consu
here during the Rains find any-one willing
to take my place. I see no remedy there
but to close the Consulate until next
November, by which time perhaps I can
succeed in making an arrangement with some
one. It is absolutely necessary that I shal
visit Europe and perhaps America about
the end of July, because for the last 9
months I have been engaged organizing an
American business here, and have already rece
Goods to the amount of $ 40.000. which amount
will probably be doubled next year. I could
care for the Consulate easy enough provided
the highest Salary was allowed that by law
would permit doing business. Otherwise there is
nothing to satisfy a Vice & Deputy in this unhealth
Country where Competent people do not like to stay
during the rains. I have managed however
to keep the Consulate open Continuously fo
five years and a half. But it was throu
having my Son who died here a little
than a year since to help me. Under
present Conditions I do not see how I

to provide that it may not happen again. What I have written must convince the Department that it is absolutely necessary for me to leave as requested, and in order to have all things regular, in case I should be ready to do so sooner than there would be time for me to receive a mailed reply to this, a "Cable" with the single word "approved" would sufficiently indicate to me the will of the Department, my Cable address being "Strickland, Gaza. Africa.

I shall make previous however to have my mail cared for and at first forwarded to me and do all that is necessary to have things left in as good shape as they can be under the circumstances.

I am Sir

Very respectfully and truly yours

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

Inclosure

Letter of Mr Kent S. Salter tendering resignation

n

File

No 109 U.S. Consulate. Coree-Dakar

="= ="=

July 1st 1889

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1889
RECEIVED.

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Transmitting Returns & Accounts

For the June Quarter of 1889

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 8 1890
RECEIVED,

D. of St. Clerk

Number 109 U. S. Consulate, Foree - Dakar

March 14th 1890

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject

Request for a Special "Leave of Absence" and permission to close the Consulate when in such cases it is not furnished with a Vice-Consul.—

Number 109 — U. S. Consulate at Loree-Dakar
March 14th 1890

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

In my Dispatch to the Department, No 108. I mentioned that I was engaged in establishing American interests here, in such a manner as would render my constant personal attention to the Consulate a matter of uncertainty, and that the Consulate was provided with neither a Vice-Consul nor a Deputy. —

Such is the case now, — and on account of a probable business exigency I am again compelled to ask for a "Leave of Absence", with seemingly no alternative but to close the Consulate during my absence. —

What I must leave here in a few weeks or months on a business trip to Europe which it may be necessary to extend to America seems certain, but owing to circumstances which may or may not affect the business as I anticipate I cannot fix the date of when I should

like to leave much in advance of my departure.— An ordinary "Leave of absence" would therefore scarcely serve my purpose I need the liberty to quit for Europe or America whenever a sudden business call obliges me to do so, with permission so long as the Consulate from whatever cause can be furnished with neither a Vice-Consul nor a Deputy, to close during my absence the Consulate.—

In Dispatch No 9 from the Department dated May 13th 1884, I was given permission to visit when necessary different ports of the African Coast and Islands adjacent without obtaining Formal "Leaves of Absence" for "business purposes".— But more than once or twice however in the nearly six years that have intervened did I have occasion to avail myself of the permission I have possibly been at my post since my appointment more than almost any other Consul.— The indulgence when I now require is not likely to be used often because my business interests here always suffer when I am absent, and it costs nearly $300 to get only to Europe and back.—

The "Consular Regulations" make no

early as April and before I can obtain a formal reply from the Department. if my request for a "Leave of Absence" and to close the Consulate while absent meets with favor it will be an advantage to me if the Game can be communicated by Cable.— thus.— 'Strickland. Saree. Liberty':— It has been my aim thus far to transgres neither in letter nor in Spirit, and without permission I should be very much embarrassed on receiving a Dispatch to meet a party in London about the first of May as it is possible will be the case.— But I do not in reality much expect to be called away before July.— it is only the possibility I would guard against.—

In case the Dispatch comes "Liberty". I shall. if obliged. to go, leave everything in good hands the Game as last year, nulify the Department and Minister at Paris, and get back as soon as possible.— Should I only go to Europe the trip may not occupy more than two or three months. If it is extended to America not over four including passages.— If it extends to America I might succeed in finding a Clerk to act as Vice-Consul. But this is not easy,— Young men and most others soon tire of a Country where the

climate and resources for enjoyment are so little to their liking.— But if the Consulate afforded a Salary I think a Chief could be made for a Vice-Consul sometimes.—

I am esteemed Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U S Consul

CONSULAR BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 9 1889
RECEIVED.

For He has no Salary the transit [illegible] not be considered $11

No 110 U. S. Consulate. Coree-Dake

August 10th 1889

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
If the Consul does not come to America, he has no transit allowance, and any excess of absence over sixty days is subject to deduction. ADL
SEP 11 1889

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Acknowledgement of Dispatch No 48 in which a leave of Absence is granted

No 110 " = " U.S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar
August 10th " 1889

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your Dispatch No 48. in which you grant me a "Leave of Absence" to visit Europe, and to thank you for your Consideration.

I expect to leave here on the 20th Current and to return early in November. It will not probably be practicable in the time for me to visit America

Unfortunately I have as yet found no person Suitable for a Consular Agent at Saint Louis nor one sufficiently qualified to act as Vice-Consul here. I shall communicate with

the Messrs J H Hamlen & Son
of Portland. Maine. on this Subject
by this Mail. and if they
are not likely to Send an
American this way who will
Answer. I may be able on
the return of the Merchants
from France next November
to find parties among them
who are willing and Qualified.

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Pinckland
U. S. Consul

CONSULAR BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 9 1889
RECEIVED

No 111 U.S. Consulate, Goree-Dakar
August 10th 1889

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Where is the book?

80

Subject
"Protection", in many Senses of the word. For American Seamen, American Shipbuilders, American Shipowners, American Merchants. and the American Nation.

No III U S Consulate. Goree - Dakar
August 10th 1889

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

The Consular Reports which have been afforded me during the past six years have been largely made up of Statistics of the productions and of the movements of trade in foreign countries, with a paragraph often appended telling what advantages would ensue if we also had ships and commerce.

Undoubtedly, — and as I must confess to some lameness in Statistics for lack of means to gather them. I will now endeavor measurably to make amends by exhibiting a subject I am better acquainted with, — a subject perhaps which if not dealt with Soon can will afford no material for Statistics, — I allude to a healthy American Commerce and the primary needs for upbuilding it.

President Harrison in his inaugral seemed to have a due appreciation of

the matter. and in Selecting Secretaries of State from the Seaboard gave an earnest that he means to Signalize his Administration by doing what can be done to restore to America her nearly lost Foreign Commerce.

Distinguished Americans have never yet been wanting to Show how this can best be accomplished. and some of them have hit quite fairly portions of the mark. Others have advocated measures which I should be very Sorry to see adopted. Such as buying Ships abroad. etc. I lay no claim to infallibility in what I am about to advance, but nevertheless think the projectile will be found suppleJar the mark on any bearing. and now the time Seems opportune to hit it.

Years ago when a Young Shipmaster and therefore Keenly interested in everything which relates to vessels. noting the rapid decline in the Ship-owning interest, which in many ways affected me. and also the wretched Condition of Seamen with whom I was Constantly having dealings I. in moments of leisure at Sea, wrote the enclosed Book entitled." A race from the Deep". which bears on all the subject

I have mentioned at the head of this Dispatch. It has not however hitherto been my intention to send a Copy of the Book to the Department, but to Condense it into a report which might be published; but present lack of time and uncertainty as regards the future Seem to render sufficient delay for this purpose unadvisable.

Many Changes have occured since the Book was written. which perhaps render parts of it of less Consequence than formerly. Also if I were to write such a Book now it might be more Condensed and Methodical. but hardly I think more truthful which after all is the main point. The ideas Suggested may perhaps be thought radical by some. but they are practical and thoroughly American. although they might not be rated so by not a few of the dignified members of Sundry Chambers of Commerce.

My object in Sending the Book is that it may accomplish some of the good for which it was designed. It can speak for itself if it finds the right listeners. and hoping that it may succeed in this I Commit

it to the Care and Courtesy of the Department as the best "Report" I Can render for the aide of Commerce; the materials having been gathered from Sources mutually unique, from along the Road which Consuls often have to pass over. But which they seldom esteem it their privilege to report upon. It is doubtful if there if anything like what I am about to send Can be found in the archives of the State Department

I am Sir

Very truly & respectfully Your

Peter Strickland

U. S. Consul

Enclosure

A Book entitled "A Dance from the

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 23 1889
RECEIVED

No 112 " " U S Consulate. Foue-Dakar
" " November 20th 1889

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Arrival at Foo" after Leave
of Absence"

No 112 U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

=" = =" = November 20th " 1889

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I have just arrived at my Post and found all things well after a visit to France which has occupied with passages a little short of three months. I was detained in France several weeks waiting my turn for a passage. all the outward Steamers for South America which touch here having their accommodations engaged ahead by people returning from the Exposition. I did not leave Europe at all during my leave of absence.

Friday next I expect to see Mr Frank Hanotaux of the firm of D H Hanbury at St Louis in reference to establishing a Consular Agency at that place

I am Sir
Very respectfully & Truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U. S. Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 13 1890
RECEIVED

Consular Bur
Salfrove
Jan 13/90
W H W

No 113 U.S. Consulate Coree - Dakar
December 14th 1889

Cabled
Jan 16

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Nomination of Mr Francis Lawton
as Consular Agent at St Louis

No 113 U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar
" " December 14th " 1889

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

In your Dispatch No 47. it was directed for me to nominate some suitable person to act as Consular Agent at Saint Louis, and in my reply No 107 I explained that for various reasons enumerated in the Dispatch it was not then possible for me to do so. Subsequently I received your Dispatch No 49 on the same subject, and in reply have to state that I have seen Francis Lamb Esq. agent of F H Hamlen & Son. of Portland, Maine, and judge him to be a proper person for such a position. In regard to his character, the fact that he is the trusted agent of such an honorable firm seems a sufficient voucher. Enclosed please find a letter from him in which his birth, parentage and early history are discussed

If the nomination is accepted supplies for an agency can be sent at once to

the care of J H Hamlen & Son of Portland Maine, who have a vessel soon coming this way. Also a flag and Form Book for the "Arrivals & Departures of American vessels" are wanted for this Consulate and can be enclosed in Package to same address.

It may prove desirable to Mr Lawton to know as soon as possible if his nomination is accepted, and if this suggestion meets with favor at the Department the following Despatch will be understood

Strickland
Cork
"Lawton accepted"

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully & truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U S Consul

—Sole inclosure—
Letter from Mr Lawton on
the subject of his appointment

educated under the
care of an aunt,
after further death
in the W. I. returned,
and on reaching manhood
settled in the French
Island of Guadeloupe
where I passed many
years. Upon giving
up my
which to settle in
what I consider is
actually my country.

No 114 — U. S. Consulate, Goree - Dakar
=" = ="=
December 23d 1889

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to bring to your notice that Mr Frank R Butman. the agent here of F C Butman Esq. of Boston. Mass. U.S.A. called on me last evening. and in the course of a conversation stated that his firm in Boston had received a communication from Game branch of the Government in relation to the fact that an American master does not always accompany their vessel. the Schr M. E. Higgins while She is navigating these waters. asking the reasons why. etc.

As I have received no intimation whatever from the Department that there is a feeling of concern at Washington on the point named. the statement of Mr Butman seemed strange; but as the circumstances under which the vessel is navigating here are really peculiar. perhaps I shall not be considered burdensome

if I succinctly state them, so that the Government can assume the full responsibility in the matter which naturally belongs to it, and the Consulate be left entirely free from such responsibility.

The M E Higgins, of about 90 tons, was a vessel bought by Mr Bulman on my suggestion when I was agent for him, to ply between Goree, which in the dry season is comparatively healthy, and various agencies in the numerous navigable rivers of Senegambia which at all seasons are more or less unhealthy for Europeans. Her mission has been to distribute American Goods to such agencies, and to collect produce for the larger vessels which lately have only come to Goree; thus saving expenses, the health of white crews, and even lives, as formerly when the larger vessels visited the rivers they seldom reached home without the loss of men.

The M E Higgins has visited Gambia but once since Mr Bulman bought her which was in the summer of 1885, manned except in officers by a native calmed crew from the Coast here, who returned in her. She reached here again on the 4th of October 1885 having first visited Bissau on the river Geba, where her Captain, A D Small, of Beverly, Massachusetts, contracted the fever and on his arrival here had to be sent home. A mate was taken from one of the larger vessels to succeed him, but his habits not proving good he also had to be sent home. My Son, George Strickland, then took charge of the vessel, January 25th 1887, and acted as Master & Supercargo until his death by drowning from her in February 1888. He did not however go in her when bound on trips which were esteemed very unhealthy; on such occasions She proceeded in charge of a native pilot. After his death, there being no other American at hand to assume the responsibility, and my profession formerly being that of a Shipmaster, I had my name formally attached to the Papers of the M E Higgins, March 1st. 1888, and it has remained there since, although now for more than a year I have not been the agent of Mr Bulman. Mr Bulman however has seemingly prepared to continue the old arrangement of sailing the vessel with a pilot. I expected last summer that he would send out a properly qualified

Master who would take the vessel home for repairs, but he failed to do so, and had the repairs done in St Louis. He now says that he shall get out a master and send the vessel home next summer. Should I in the meantime take my name from the papers there would be no one to properly represent her in these waters in case of an emergency, and to leave it there is an anomaly, because I am no longer the agent of Mr Bulman. So for however everything has gone on well and as Mr Bulman has it in his power to get a new Master here at an early date if he chooses, it would seem that there is nothing on his part to complain of. Such is the actual situation; if the Government decides to let it go on until a new Master arrives out my course is clear; if otherwise I am ready to obey any instructions in the matter the Government sees fit to impose.

Mr Bulman has also just applied to me to perform a service which at this distance may seem to demand an explanation. The Coast of Senegambia is divided between the French, English & Portuguese, and foreign vessels in po into the Portuguese possessions have to be exceedingly careful about their pa else they will get fined. The Higgins to pay a fine the last time the mas Bissau, because through some fault the Portuguese Consul in the River Gam the men were not properly accounted on her Crew-List. During my leave "Absence between July & November, in this Consulate was closed, the M & E Hig has had several men discharged and shipped without a Consul. She a here from Gambia on the 22nd, and I entered the names of the present on the books as I found them on Private Agreements made in my abse

Mr Bulman now wants to discha all of these men, and ships them in course of a week on fresh articles, that everything will be fair and re for a voyage into the Portuguese Colon where the vessel is next going. I se no way but to do this. Ordinari the native sailors here, who are extrem ignorant, want a change occasiona and to avoid disputes with them ab wages, &c. it has been found best

Master who would take the vessel home for repairs, but he failed to do so, and had the repairs done in St Louis. He now says that he shall get out a master and send the vessel home next summer. Should I in the meantime take my name from the papers there would be no one to properly represent her in these waters in case of an emergency, and to leave it there is an anomaly, because I am no longer the agent of Mr Bulman. So for however everything has gone on well and as Mr Bulman has it in his power to get a new Master here at an early date if he chooses, it would seem that there is nothing on his part to complain of. Such is the actual situation; if the Government decides to let it go on until a new Master arrives out my course is clear; if otherwise I am ready to obey any instructions in the matter the Gadernment sees fit to impose.

Mr Bulman has also just applied to me to perform a service which at this distance may seem to demand an explanation. The Coast of Senegambia is divided between the French, English & Portuguese, and foreign vessels in passing into the Portuguese possessions have to be exceedingly careful about their papers else they will get fined. The Higgins had to pay a fine the last time She was at Bissau, because through some fault of the Portuguese Consul in the River Gambia the men were not properly accounted for on her Crew-list. During my "leave of "absence between July & November, in which this Consulate was closed, the M E Higgins has had several men discharged and shipped without a Consul. She arrived here from Gambia on the 22nd, and I entered the names of the present crew on the books as I found them on the private Agreement made in my absence.

Mr Bulman now wants to discharge all of these men, and ship them in the course of a week on fresh articles, so that everything will be fair and regular for a voyage into the Portuguese Colony where the vessel is next going. I see no way but to do this. Ordinarily the native sailors here, who are extremely ignorant, want a change occasionally, and to avoid disputes with them about wages, &c. it has been found best to

settle with them completely every three or four months, and commence anew under a fresh agreement. This generally but not always involves a change of half the men.

I have made these explanations, not because I know them to be necessary, but because my attention has been called to them by a party interested: and having done so I shall go on as usual unless otherwise instructed by the Department.

It is true that the Schr M. E. Higgins is now being navigated in these waters without an American Master to go in her: so far no harm has come of it, nor do I suppose any difficulty will arise if things are left so until she is ready to sail for home next Summer. But it is for the Government to decide how far practicability in such circumstances may be allowed to trench on the letter of the law.

I am Sir

Very respectfully & truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U. S. Consul

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 28 1890
RECEIVED

No 115 " U S Consulate. Goree Dakar

" " December 21st " 1889

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Transmitting Returns & Accounts for the September Quarter of 1889

Number 115 U S Consulate. Puerto-Dakar

December 24th 1889

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find Returns & accounts from this Consulate for the September Quarter of 1889.

No unofficial fees were received or business done to render other accounts necessary.

The Consulate was closed August 26th owing to the departure for Europe of the Consul under "Leave of Absence" granted in Despatch from the Department No 48. and remained so during the rest of the Quarter. The Consul on his return was obliged to go to St Louis where he contracted a sickness which lasted several days and depended making up the Returns & accounts until the date of this letter. I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland, U.S. Consul

2— (Inclosures sent)

List of Inclosures

Number one. Form 117 " " Digest of Invoice Bu

" Two. " 120 " " Journals & Departures an

" Three " 103 " " Summary Consular busine

List of Inclosures

Number one. Form 117 " Digest of Invoice Book

" Two. " 120 " Journals & Departures am Ves

" Three " 103 " Summary Consular Busines

Number 116 "=" U.S. Consulate, Goree-Dakar
"=" "=" December 31st. 1889

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find Returns & Accounts from this Consulate for the December Quarter of 1889. No unofficial fees were received or business done to render other accounts necessary.

The Closing of the Consulate for nearly three months would render inaccurate and perhaps misleading any account of Exports from America here I could render for the last year. I have been erroneously for some time continuing the numbers of Invoices and Debenture Certificates from year to year; I shall commence a new series with the year 1890 agreeably to instructions.—

I am esteemed Sir
Very Truly Yours
Peter Strickland. U S Consul

Inclosures

Number One: Form 117 "=" Digest of Invoice Book
"=" Two: "=" 120 "=" Arrivals & Departures of Am vessels
"=" Three: "=" 103 "=" Summary of Consular business
"=" Four: "=" 123 "=" Names of persons employed at Consulate
"=" Five: "=" 119 "=" List of Dispatches to Dept State

For

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 27 1890
RECEIVED.

Mr Scanlan
Sig K H Clerc

Number 118 U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar
" " " Feb 4th. 1890

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject Reply to "Kirigerator Circular
dated November 26th, 1890

Send Copies for distribution

Number 118 — U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

February 4th 1890

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

In reply to the enquiries mentioned in the "Refrigerator Circular. dated Nov 25th 1889, I have the honor to State. — First. — that Refrigerators are used to Some extent in this Consular District. — Secondly. — no peculiar features are required in their construction. — Thirdly. — There are no Refrigerators that I am aware of in this Consular District except American and as yet not many of them. — Fourthly. Eddy's small box-Shaped Refrigerators for families I price about Fifteen dollars, is the one now mostly depended on. — Fifthly. — Ice, until lately, has been manufactured as wanted by Steam machines, but early last Summer the Bark Mejunticook brought a Shipment here from Boston, which was stored at Dakar in an ice-house of Wood constructed for the purpose and retailed at about 4½ cts a pound. It did not however prove a paying Speculation on

account of the rapid melting of the ice after it was uncovered for sale. but the difficulty is now thought to be obviated by dividing the ice-house into compartments and uncovering one at a time.

A Small Shipment of ice was also imparted last season at Saint-Louis from Portland. Maine. with similar results

There will be some demand for small-sized refrigerators for families in the future. but parties are at hand to furnish them.

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U.S. Consul

For

Dft Clair

No 118 "=" U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar
March 14th "" 1890

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Reception of Exequatur of Mr Lawton at Saint Louis

Number 118 U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar
Mch 14th 1890

No

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to inform the Department that Mr Francis Lawton, lately appointed Consular Agent at Saint Louis in this Consular District, has obtained from the Colonial Government his Exequatur, and is only awaiting "Supplies" to enter upon the performance of his duties

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Selen Strickland
U. S. Consul



Note death

Number 120 U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

March 31st. 1890

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Death by drowning of

W H Hood of Bark Fremont of

Boston while on a voyage

from Roscagunda to Goree - Dakar

✓

Number 120 — U. S. Consulate. Dakar-Dakar
March 31st 1890

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find the declaration of L. S. Brayley, Master of the Bark Fremont, of Boston, in reference to losing overboard at Sea W. H. Hood one of his Crew.—

It appears that this Sad accident happened when the vessel was only a few days on her voyage, and as the deceased had taken clothing from the Slop-chest and received other favors he was in effect at the time of drowning in debt to the ship, so I have required no account. The vessel left her for Sierra-Leone with a strong probability that she would sail from there to Boston and I judged it best to leave the effects with the Master

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland, U S Consul

Enclosure #1 to Despatch 120 — Form No 74 — Oath of Master & Seamen

(Form No. 74.)

Oath of Master to Death or Loss Overboard at Sea of a Seaman or Mariner.

Consulate of the United States of America at Guaymas

March 16th, 1890

I, master of the Bk Fremont, of Boston

do hereby make oath, in due form of law, that W H Hood was last overboard died at sea,

on ~~board~~ the said ship, on or about the 28th day of January

1890, on the voyage from ~~Boston~~ Pascagoula to this port.

L. F. Bayley

Subscribed and sworn to this Seventeenth day of March

1890.

John Quackenbush

U. S. Consul.

U. S. Commodore, Yuma-Tokyo

Inclosure to
Dispatch. 120

✓

20

A
on

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 24 1890
RECEIVED,

Number 121 U.S. Consulate. Paris-Dakar
March 31st. 1890

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Transmitting Returns &
Accounts for the March Quarter
of 1890

No of Enclosures
Three

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 6 1890
RECEIVED,

Dft H Clair

Number 122 ~~=~~ U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar
Apl 18th 1890

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Possibility that Mr Francis Lawton can serve here as Consular Officer during the "Rainy Season" with request to know if such an arrangement would be agreeable to the Government.

Number 122 "=" U.S. Consulate. Para - Dakar
April 18th "" 1890

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington. D.C.

Sir

In my Dispatch No 109 I ha
the honor to request from the
Department a "Leave of Absence", and
explained that owing to the impossibi
of finding a suitable party to
serve in my absence, principally
on account of the lack of compensati
it might be necessary to close
temporarily the Consulate.—
When I made my request I d
not know when it would be nece
for me to leave here, but admi
just received from America indi
that I should do so about the
first of June, and the business
them spoke of will be in Amer
In addition to other busine
interests from American parties whic
I have in charge I have lately
received a consignment of goods

Number 122 " " U.S. Consulate . Paris - Dakar
April 18th " " 1890

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington . U.S.A

Sir

In my Dispatch No 109 I had the honor to request from the Department a "Leave of Absence", and explained that owing to the impossibility of finding a suitable party to serve in my absence, principally on account of the lack of compensation, it might be necessary to close temporarily the Consulate.—

When I made my request I did not know when it would be necessary for me to leave here, but advices just received from America indicate that I should do so about the first of June, and the "business" I then speak of will be in America.

In addition to other business interests from American parties which I have in charge I have lately received a consignment of goods

From the Messrs F H Hamden & Son. of Portland, Maine, ~~Minuse~~ agent in St Louis is Francis Lamlum Eq. lately appointed Consular Agent for that place. — It appears now quite probable that I shall arrange with this gentleman to care for my business interests here during the rains, and it has occured to me that by so doing he would be in a position to go on with the Consulate, at least during my absence. Not being legally qualified to act as Vice-Consul I suppose he might if authorised by the Department go along as Deputy Unforseen difficulties may prevent the accomplishment of such an arrangement here, but as the stay of Mr Lamlum in Sierra-Leone during the rains seems probable. I am simply enquiring if in any manner he could keep the Consulate open during my absence I am esteemed Sir

Very truly & respectfully Yours

Peter Strickland.

U. S. Consul

Cable address "—" Strickland, Sierra

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 28 1890
RECEIVED,

mber 123 "=" U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar
May 22nd. 1890

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

bject
Acknowledgement of Dispatch No
which grants a "Leave of Absence"
th permission to close temporarily
Consulate; also a suggestion
t in order to secure uninterrupted
ice and more adequately to compensate
h as now has to be rendered
Consulate be placed on a Salary
rs of onethousand dollars a year.

Number 123 — U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

May 22nd. 1890

To the Honorable

William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch of April 11th. No 56. granting me the "Leave of Absence" requested. with permission to close the Consulate.—

For this kind Consideration under the Circumstances my thanks are due, and while I am on the subject I will again take the liberty to respectfully suggest that something be done to have this Consulate put on a Small Salary basis the same as the one at Sierra-Leone: so the care of it will not be onerous. and it can be kept constantly open.—

This is not a Consulate which pays the Government much in the way of fees or import duties. and therefore at first sight it might not

seem of great importance, but this country under a Strong Government and abundant European influence is advancing rapidly in Civilisation with the wants of the people correspondingly on the increase. It is easy of access, and already affords a large outlet for a great variety of Goods of American Manufacture. sing vessels sometimes bringing Cargoes valued at $40.000, composed of Lumber. Flour. Furniture. Cotton Goods. Clocks. tobacco. tools Agricultural implements. etc. etc. — I am besieged by letters from parties in New-York. Boston Rochester, Detroit. Cincinnati. Taunton. Providence, Philadelphia, Louisville. and other places asking for information, and in some Cases actually proposing business. I at first tried to answer all these, but found the task too great for the Salary. But the parties all write as though they expected elaborate replies, and probably not many of them are aware that the Consulate is not sustained by a regular Salary. — I have done the best I could now for more than six years. on a Salary not sufficient to pay my rent.

I am esteemed Sir

Very truly & respectfully Yours

Peter Strickland

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 7 1890
RECEIVED.

Mr Foster

Number 124 U.S. Consulate. Paris-Dakar
June 17th 1890

Mr Foster Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject Transmitting Returns & Accounts for the three Quarters of 1890

Number 124 U. S. Consulate. Para - Dakar

June 17th 1890

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find Returns and Accounts from this Consulate for the March Quarter of 1890.—

No unofficial fees have been collected or busines done to render other accounts necessary.

The "Returns & Accounts" are made up to date, June 17th, because I embark tomorrow under my "Leave of Absence" with permission to close the Consulate. I hope a Salary will be granted sufficient to avoid this contingency in future

I am Esteemed Sir
Very Respectfully & truly Yours

Inclosures

No One — Form 117 — Digest of the Invoice Books
" Two — " 120 — Journal & Departure am vessels
" Three — " 103 — Summary of Consular Business
" Four — " 105 — Aggregate of Fees received

(FORM No. 103.)

SUMMARY of business at the United States Consulate at Goree - Dakar

during the quarter ended June 30, 1880.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Vessels in port from last quarter, June

Vessels arriving during present quarter, two

Vessels departing, two

Vessels remaining in port, none

Tonnage arriving, 486

Tonnage departing, 486

Fees received, $ 23.36

Expenses, including salary, $ 23.36

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in port from last quarter, none

Seamen arriving, Sixteen

Seamen shipped, none

Seamen deceased, none

Seamen discharged, none

Seamen deserted, none

Seamen departed, Sixteen

Seamen in port, none

UNITED STATES Consulate AT Goree-Dakar

June 17th, 1880.

Peter Strickland

U. S. Consul

[N TO BE SENT, AT END OF EACH QUARTER, TO THE FIFTH AUDITOR, WITH ACCOUNT FOR SALARY AND FEES.]

Form No 103

U.S. Consulate
at
Goree - Dakar

Summary of
Consular Business
for the Quarter
ending June 30th 1890

Enclosure No Three
in Despatch No 12

D

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 19 1890
RECEIVED

Dorchester. July 18th 1890

Goree-Dakar

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Notification of arrival home.
and address while there

Dorchester, Massachusetts, July 18th 1890

Hon - " - Honorable
"William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived home on the 16th inst., and that my address until September will be at No 102 Neponset Avenue, Dorchester, Massachusetts. —

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U. S. Consul

From

Dorchester. Mass.

Goree Dakar

September 18th 1890



Ack. Sept 26/90.

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject Request for a sufficient extention of time to secure passage by sail to Africa.



Dorchester. Massachusetts. Sept 18th 1890

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Two months. the limit allowed by law. have expired since my arrival home. and in consequence of ill success in my negotiations for the continuance of a Commission business. and the very small Salary by Fees allowed by the Government. I find it inexpedient for me to attempt going to my post by Steam. I accordingly crave the indulgence of the Department for more time. until I can find an opportunity to return by Sail at less expense. For this. a passage has been offered me by a Portland Party as soon as they can get one of their own vessels ready which will be I think sometime in October.— But of course by sail the date of my departure must

be somewhat uncertain. It costs nearly
$300 to go out by Steam and less
than $100 by sail. But as I seldom
make the passages oftener than
once in two years I would still
go by Steam if the Government would
afford the $1000 Salary I have more
than once respectfully solicited. — Wi
suppecient means I could go by Ste
on the 19th of October. — possibly be
But how can I do so when the Fe
for a year at Goree - Dakar would not
Cover my passage? — And yet the pla
is very important for Commerce. — . mu
so perhaps. than any point in West Afric

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U.S. Consul

Holdrers
102 Neponset Avenue
Dorchester
Mass

(.

"Goree Dakar,"

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 15
RECEIVED

Dorchester, Massachusetts
December 12th 1890

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Time of intended sailing
for Goree-Dakar, with reasons
for delay, etc. etc

Dorchester. Mass.. December 12th 1890

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Having failed of finding a passage by sail to Goree - Dakar, according to my expectations as mentioned in my last Dispatch. I have engaged passage to go Via Liverpool in the Cunard Steamer Scythia. which sails tomorrow.

My last dispatch explains I believe the causes of my delay in starting for my post. but it may perhaps be pertinent to add that my resources from business are greatly diminished, and that unless the Government can afford a greater compensation for the Consulate which I

established under the Administration
of President Arthur, and have
cared for now for seven years.
I may soon be forced to give
it up and come home. It
would seem unfortunate both
for the Government and for me.
have been Consul at with affairs
in Senegambia for 25 years, and
have never done much business
at home. Senegal is important
for American trade, and needs
a Consulate with a more assured
support than what can be gained
from the fees from a few American
vessels. I respectfully submit the
considerations to the Department
and hope they can speedily
be acted on.

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 7 1891
RECEIVED

Number 125 U.S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar
January 13th 1891

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Return of the Consul to his post. after a "Leave of Absence" to visit America from the Department granted in Despatch No 56. date April 11th 1890

Number 125 " " U.S. Consulate. Cape Do

Jan 13th 1871

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to inform
the Department that I arrived
here and reopened the Consulate
for business on the 9th instant. T
reasons which induced the long
delay will be treated of in a la
Dispatch.

I am Sir with respe
Your obedient Servant
Peter Sinclair
U.S. Consul

Number 125 " U.S. Consulate. Goree Dakar

Jan 13th 1871

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to inform the Department that I arrived here and reopened the Consulate for Business on the 9th instant. The reasons which induced the long delay will be treated of in a later Dispatch.

I am Sir with great
Your obedient Servant
Peter Strickland
U.S. Consul

C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 7 18
RECEIVED,

Number 126 U.S. Consulate, Goree - Dakar
January 13th 1891

Mr Foster Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Transmitting Returns for the
Year ending Dec 31st. 1890

No of Inclosures Two

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 7 1891
RECEIVED

Number 126 U.S. Consulate. Force - Dakar

January 13th 1891

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Transmitting Returns for the

Year ending Dec 31st. 1890

No of Inclosures Two

Number 126 " U.S. Consulate. Goree Dakar
Jan 13th " 1891

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

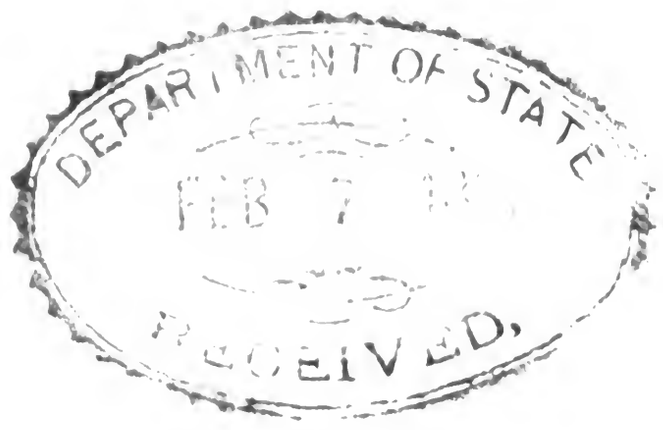
Enclosed please find the Annual Returns for the year ending December 31st 1890. The Consulate having been closed during the last half of the year 1890 there are of course no Quarterly Returns to report

I am Sir with respect
Very truly yours
Allen Strickland
U.S. Consul

Enclosures

No 1 " " Form No 123 " " Names of persons employed at Consulate
" " 2 " " " " " " 119 " " Register of Official letters sent Dep State 1890

No 127 — U S Consulate. Goree - Dakar
January 13th 1891



Mr Jelen Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Reply to Circular dated
December 12th 1890 in reference to
useless Official documents, &c.

Number 127 "=" U. S. Consulate. Gare - Dakar

January 13th 1891

To the Honorable

William F Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State. Washington

Sir

In reply to your Circular dated December 12th 1890 in reference to the expense and inconvenience of keeping old official documents, especially Invoices more than five years old. I have the honor to State that as yet the accumulation at this Consulate has become neither expensive nor inconvenient to preserve

I am Sir with respect

Your obedient Servant

Felix Stridsland

U. S. Consul

A.

Number 128 — U. S. Consulate. Soree-Dakar

January 31st. 1891



Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Rec'd 10/91.
Ans'd

Subject
Improbability of being able to find a suitable person to serve as Vice-Consul or Deputy at this Consulate on the present "Salary by Fees":— Also.— The inability of the Consul to at present supplement his "Salary by Fees" by doing a paying Commission business: this being caused principally by an increase of duties here on Foreign Merchandise which came into effect at the Commencement of this month:— these and other Considerations herein mentioned being respectfully urged as reasons why this Consulate should be put at once on a Salary basis.—

Number 128 == U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar
January 31st. 1891

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

In my Dispatch to the Department No 123. and also in some of my other Dispatches. I have had the honor to suggest that the Fees collected at this Consulate afford but a meagre Compensation for the services which actually have to be rendered. and as experience has proved, they do not make it possible that the Consular business can be conducted uninterruptedly and efficiently. as would seem to be desirable in a Colony which in so short a time has become so important as this. —

Twenty-five years since there was not a single Steamer trading here. and a small sailing vessel required more than three weeks to discharge and load. Now there are four regular lines of Steamers from France. three from England. two from Germany. and a multitude belonging to Frenchy

mercantile Firms which are nearly regular
on their trips, besides the usual complement
of transients and sailing vessels.—
Altogether. I judge we are now having
not less than fifty Steamers a month,
some of which exceed 6000 tons in
size, their equipments being of the
finest description.—

But twice now within two years
I have been obliged to close the Consulate
for months, because for the present allowance
"Salary by Fees" not even a Foreigner could
be found willing to serve as Vice-
Consul and be subject to the
Regulations which our Service imposes.
Several American Vessels "arrived and
departed" during my enforced absence,
one of which having Cargo damaged
needed very important Consular Services
but there was no one on hand to
render them. Even now that the Consulate
is open for business, and four American
Vessels are known to be on their way here
there is neither Vice-Consul nor Deputy
to serve in case the Consul from sickness
or any other cause should not be able.
This seems a State of affairs which
call for a sufficient remedy.—

But there are reasons more potent perhaps than the foregoing why something should be done immediately for this Consulate.—

Hitherto I have occasionally pointed out the growing importance of the trade relations between the Manufacturers and Shippers of the United States and the millions of appreciative Consumers who inhabit this country. with a suggestion now and then that it might be well for all interested to increase the importance of this Consulate in at least a Corresponding ratio.— But until now I have been under no necessity of regarding the Consulate as a Source of income. and perhaps I never should if the French Government had not lately adopted measures which will give American trade here for the moment a Set-back. and stop me I am afraid from prosecuting with advantage my Commission business.— I allude to the Augmentation of the duties here on the Goods of Foreigners. which will be mentioned more at length in another Dispatch.—

These duties if continued will check importations from Foreign Countries

considerably. and Should the same policy be pursued by the several European nations among which the greater part of Africa is now divided American Commerce on this Continent will not have so promising a future as it otherwise might have. It would seem then that this state of affairs Should be closely watched. so that instead of diminishing the importance of the Consulate. these very measures. if persisted in. will all the more call for its continuance. and by Some one capable of making the requisite observations

But if the Consulate affords no adequate Salary how can this long be done?— With no business to depend on for an income. a family at home and not fees enough from the diminished number of vessels which will now perhaps be coming here to pay my rent. there can be but one course for me to pursue in case I do not get timely assistance.— I Shall be compelled to close up and go home.

If the Government however can interfere in season with a Salary to prevent this

I suppose I can say without egotism that if education and experience avail anything I ought not to be ill-qualified for a more advanced Consular position. I have served here now for more than seven years with scarce a Criticism from any quarter against my work. I am in good health. thoroughly acclimated, and know all the principal merchants and of their wants in the American line of trade between the Great Desert and Sierra Leone, a distance of more than 600 miles.— Hitherto I have not done much in the way of giving in reports which might be useful and interesting to Americans. because. without a Salary and being occupied with the Care of a large mercantile business. I could not compass means to attend to it. But with Suitable Compensation from the Government. I would now give information which would be of the utmost value to all desiring an outlet for Goods this way. and communicate with Such Specially when they desired it. It will be understood that the new duties cannot very long check here

the importation of such American Staples as Lumber. Petroleum. and Tobacco because these and many other articles which Americans have cannot be furnished by France. Also,— those Articles in the manufacture of which Americans greatly excel.— it is not to be supposed that the present discriminating duty of seven per cent will prevent them from being imported. But American Manufacturers will require information on this and Kindred Subjects which is at once accurate and practical. and such information if Situated as I. could I Should always be able and glad to furnish.—

Hitherto in making suggestions of increased Compensation I have only named for a Salary the highest sum which would allow the Consul to do business. But in view of the explanations which have been made it may right enough be thought best to place the Consulate on a basis which will enable the Consul respectably and without Such extra assistance to devote his whole time to the interests depending on the Consulate. Almost

every mail brings me Communications from America like the one inclused, and if employed in business other than Consular I could not of course give them the attention they seem to deserve. Large quantities of American Lard have been sold here by American firms which have two sailing vessels in this direction, but this method of doing business seems to be more and more going out of use, and how can parties like the one mentioned in the enclosure get the information they want unless it is furnished by their Consuls?—

Consulates at points like this are it is true a tax to the Government, but if conducted in a manner to furnish outlets for large quantities of American Goods, they thereby make possible the imports from which the Government gains its principal pecuniary support.

In a place like this which furnishes neither unofficial fees nor other perquisites and where rents and the cost of living are dear, the largest Salary which allows to do business

would better compensate a Consul than anything less than $2500 with business interdicted.—

I hope my somewhat extended remarks on the subject I am presenting will not be deemed amiss by the Department, as it seems necessary that the situation now existing should be stated somewhat fully as well as frankly and fairly in order to be duly appreciated. With the facts thus furnished it will be the province of the Government to decide what under the circumstances should be done, and my suggestions are only intended to assist in making up the judgment. The same as the testimony of an eye-witness would assist in the operations of a Court. And perhaps I should further suggest that as I am not long at my post after a "Leave of Absence", if the Government should now adopt the seemingly necessary means to keep me here, I should not probably care for another in less than a year and a half. I have moreover the best adapted premesis in the Colony for a Consulate, and everything which

has thus far been furnished me is in good condition.

Should the Government decide in accordance with my views. or otherwise as at present situated it is of the utmost importance that I should know the purport of the decision promptly. I am at present not meeting my expenses, and if it is not asking too much I would respectfully suggest telegrapting as a means of giving the desired information. the only address necessary being.— "Strickland. Coree".

I am Sir

Very respectfully Yours

Peter Strickland

U. S. Consul

—Inclosure—

Circular from Fairbank Canning Co

of Chicago

IGN DEPARTMENT.

Cable Address, "FAIRCAN, CHICAGO."

Fairbank Canning Co.

UNION STOCK YARDS,

ON MORRIS, President,
VOGEL, Vice-President.
ARD MORRIS, Sec'y and Treas.

Chicago, Ills., U. S. A., 24th November, 1890.

Messrs. Peter Glückland, U. Stofa Comp. Genève

DEAR SIR:

In a short time our new Hog Killing and Packing Houses will be ready and we shall then be in a position to kill yearly a large number. Lard will be one of the principal products and we shall be able to supply our friends with quite a superior quality. We would be glad to know to what extent and what kinds are sold in your country. May we ask you the favor to answer the queries stated on the other side, and return same to us? Should lard not be in your line, please hand this letter over to some good party willing to attend to it. If you state the name of your agent in the United States we can send him samples to be forwarded to you along with some shipment.

We are quoting to-day our celebrated Lion brand of Compressed Corned Beef:

1-lb. tins,	2 doz. in case,	per dozen.....$1.10
2-lb. tins,	2 doz. in case,	" 1.80
6-lb. tins,	1 doz. in case,	" 5.75
14-lb. tins,	½ doz. in case,	" 12.50

F. O. B., New York, less 5 per cent., in lots of 100 cases at least of one description.

Orders are to be accompanied by a short-date draft on New York; or, if preferable, we will draw 60-days sight on some good firm in Europe against bills of lading.

Awaiting the pleasure of your answer, we are, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

FAIRBANK CANNING CO.

Kiesling

Kindly send me a number of some French or English paper published in your town

K

Guam - Dakar
Inclosure No 1
To Despatch 128

Consular Bell

Mr Sanderson

Ack. file

Mercht Sgs WDW

Number 129 U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

February 3d. 1891

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 3
RECEIVED

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Augmentation of the Customs duties for the Colony of Senegal. with Some of the alleged reasons therefor. Regular and direct Steam Communication one of the necessities for the Continuance and healthy development of an American Commerce.

(Left Box for publication)

Number 129 = U.S. Consulate. Foree-Dakar.
February 3d. 1891

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir I have the honor to bring
to your notice that on the
first day of this current year
a new Schedule of duties began
to take effect in this Colony
some of the provisions of
which are not favorable to
foreigners.—
Previous to January 1st
of this year, the duties levied
on most articles of merchandise,
foreign and French alike. were
at the rate of 5% ad Valorem.
the value nulla being estimated
from Invoices. but according
to a "Mercuriale" periodically
fixed by a Commission appointed
for the purpose. This rate of
5% still applies to articles

of French production, whether manufactured or otherwise, but seven per cent additional is now levied on most articles of foreign production.

There are a few articles the duties on which are arranged in a manner something different and leaf Tobacco is one. The duty on this article has been raised from 15 Centimes a Kilo to 45 Centimes per Kilo, and in anticipation of this great change those merchants here who could supplied themselves largely from Europe during November & December thus saving to themselves for months to come the augmentation of duty.

Another Article which does not come under the first-mentioned arrangement is a kind of blue Cotton Fabric called "Guinea", of which enormous quantities are used in Africa. This has been produced hitherto in England and in Belgium and is an important branch of industry in both those Countries. The new duties seem quite prohibi

Two and a half centimes only per metre are to be levied on "Guinea" if of French manufacture, but thirty-one centimes per metre if of foreign manufacture.

The manufacture of this article has been attempted lately in America, but without success, because the imitation was imperfect. The new duty will of course prevent further attempts in this direction.—

The duties on other articles not included in the Seven per cent Schedule. (twelve per cent altogether) are as follows:— Munitions of War.— 15% ;— Cola nuts 50 centimes per kilo.

Enclosed will be found a copy of the "Mercuriale" for the first half of this year, with prices annexed to each Article on which the per Centage of duties will be based.—

What the new duties, especially if they are continued long without modification will somewhat injure the Rapidly growing American trade in this Colony there can be no doubt.— Some articles have been introduced against much prejudice and opposition, but have steadily won their way into favor in spite of all:- a

difference of seven per cent in price against many of them however could not at present be borne. and such articles will undoubtedly be pretty much with-held from this market. But articles which France does not produce must after present Stocks get reduced commence to come again. though less by the direct route and in somewhat reduced quantities. It is the natives of course who will have to pay the extra-laid duties. and their purchasing Capacity will be diminished nearly to the amount of the extra duties. — hence the less quantity that will of necessity be imported. And the withdrawal of freight from the small sailing-vessels which now comm direct must cause some of them to be withdrawn from the busines and so diminish the number of trip Sudden calls for limited quantities of merchandise which represent value like leaf tobacco will then have to be met by the expensive Steam-route via Liverpool, thus throwing a large share of the carrying trade here that will be left into the hands of foreign Shipowne

To illustrate exactly how the new duties are likely to affect Americans, we will take the case of two vessels which arrived in this Colony in November last, the Frank M Homes of 169 tons with about 100 M ft of Hard-pine Lumber from Fernandina, Fla, and the Hocheco of 353 tons from New-York, with 1275 Bbls of Flour, 996 of Bread, 500 bbls of Cotton-Seed Oil, and 100/2 (half) hhds of tobacco, with some other articles not necessary to mention the quantity of each being small.— The new duties would not have prevented the voyage of the Frank M. Homes, because Hard-pine Lumber is not produced in France, but Flour, Bread & Oil which constituted the bulk of the cargo of the Hocheco are Staples of that Country almost as much as they are of ours, and a discriminating duty of seven per cent against them would have been fatal to the voyage of the Hocheco, whose tobacco might have come by Steam via Liverpool, at some expense to be sure, but then the Hocheco could not have earned a freight with the tobacco alone.

Some of the causes which has induced the French Govenment to impose discriminating duties against foreign productions are not far to seek. It has at great trouble and expense established a respect for order among the natives so that life and property are mutual as safe here now as in any country. It has assisted in building a Railroad. Connected the Colony with the outside world by Cable affforded excellent mails and Commercial facilities, but the Commerce developed does not inure as it seemingly should for the benefit of France. The aleaginous products of the country are mostly exported to France, but the French have to pay money for them. while this money is used in purchasing goods procu in the first place from foreigners England has hitherto furnished mos of the Cotton fabrics for the princ reason that Manchester Manufacturers will cater to every whim and prejudi of the natives. while French and Americ

manufacturers will not. Germany has at present a monopoly of the liquor traffic, and America since she lost that has been making up in many other directions. The French are simply maneuvering for what they consider a fair share of the trade of their own Colony, and propose to exact tribute of all competetors until this is accomplished. It is rumored here indeed that the new arrangement may not be of long continuance, but however this shall prove it is certain I think to endure long enough to greatly modify the conditions of trade now existing between this Country and the United States.

Regular and direct Steam Communication with New-York would go far I think to overcome the discriminating duty of 7% which Americans would keenly feel on some articles now exported here by them at great expense for freight and commissions.— If such a line could once be stimulated into existence it would speedily engross all the freight which now comes this way, either direct or otherwise: and through the efforts of the American Commercial Travellers the Goods of every American Manufacturer

would be presented here at their best without the favor of and without paying a profit of perhaps more than seven per cent to other less interested middlemen.

It is said by the Colonists that Americans might situate themselves so as to feel the discriminating duties less . . perhaps than other foreigners and this seems to me true. The great American Staples of Lumber. Petroleum. Cotton Cards. Tobacco and Cheap Furnitu will not be seriously affected by the change. and regular Steam Communicat by enabling Flour to be sold in Gma Fresh lots previous to arrival. thus Savi handling and Storage expenses. would admit this and many other Articles in spite of the present duty, which could not be the case with Guinea and many valued Articles exported here by ~~the~~ Foreigners, because their Goods have come here under the best conditions possible for many years

Within the last few years I have been besieged with letters from American Manufacturers prospecting for an outle for their Goods. but I have been

obliged to reply that owing to the lack of regular and direct Steam Communication Commercial transactions. the Same as have for a long time existed between European manufacturers and dealers here, are quite impracticable.— The expenses of double-freight and transhipment in Liverpool I have seen prove would kill any extensive trade attempted in that way.

But in this Connection I am only mentioning the desirability of regular and direct Steam. Communication as a means of overcoming the present strained Condition of trade. It is also desirable on other grounds which I propose to treat of fully in a later Dispatch.—

Concerning the policy of the French Government in imposing discriminating duties on the Goods of foreigners because they have obtained Control of certain parts of the African Coast. and the probability that this ^(policy) may be imitated by other European Nations among which the greater part of this immense Continent is now divided up, it would Seem that it can hardly be a matter of indifference to Americans how matters

are being manipulated here in the interests of European claimants.

If America as well as Europe already excells in her manufacturing industries, and the tendency in manufacturing is ever toward over-production, does it not follow that America as well as Europe will soon need the most extensive outlets possible for her manufactured goods; but how can she long have them or Commerce either if claims in regard to distant new countries are con- ceded which might make trade with them products not peculiarly American impossible?—

These outlets for obvious reasons it seems should be sought most among peoples who will not thus manufacture for ages to come. Africa, which might take three times like the United States within its borders can have room for France thrown in, seems much too large a country of the desolate kind to be altogether blinked from our commercial horizon. I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U.S. Consul

—Inclosure—

Senegal "Mercuriale" for 1871

DOUANES — 2e ARRONDISSEMENT

MERCURIALES *dressées pour déterminer la valeur à la consommation des marchandises et denrées françaises et étrangères pendant le 1er semestre de 1891.*

(Dépêches ministérielles des 14 juin 1825 et 15 septembre 1843.)

DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES ET DENRÉES.	UNITÉ.	PRIX.
		fr. c.
Animaux vivants.		
Chevaux... étrangers	Valeur.	»
Chevaux... du pays	Valeur.	»
Anes et ânesses	Valeur.	»
Bœufs du pays	Tête.	60 »
Veaux	Tête.	25 »
Chèvres	Tête.	15 »
Moutons	Tête.	15 »
Porcs	Valeur.	»
Volailles	Valeur.	»
Sangsues	Valeur.	»
Animaux.. Oiseaux vivants ou empaillés	la paire.	0 50
Animaux.. Perruches	la paire.	4 »
Animaux.. Autres	Valeur.	»
Produits et dépouilles d'animaux.		
Viandes salées de porc... de France	100 kil.	200 »
Viandes salées de porc... de l'étranger	100 kil.	180 »
Viandes salées de bœuf... de France	100 kil.	110 »
Viandes salées de bœuf... de l'étranger	100 kil.	110 »
Jambons	100 kil.	250 »
Saucissons	100 kil.	500 »
Conserves et viandes conservées à la graisse, même par procédé appert	Valeur.	»
Peaux brutes de bœufs de la Petite-Côte	100 kil.	0 50
Peaux brutes de bœufs de Casamance	100 kil.	60 »
Peaux brutes de bœufs Rio-Nunez, Rio-Pongo, Mellacorée, etc.	100 kil.	115 »
Peaux brutes de moutons et de chèvres	L'une.	0 50
Pelleteries de toutes sortes	Valeur.	»
Crins bruts	100 kil.	350 »
Crins préparés	100 kil.	400 »
Plumes de parure	Valeur.	»
Cire non ouvrée, jaune ou blanche.. nette	100 kil.	150 »
Cire non ouvrée, jaune ou blanche.. mi-nette	100 kil.	100 »
Cire non ouvrée, jaune ou blanche.. brute	100 kil.	75 »
Graisses animales..... Saindoux	100 kil.	120 »
Graisses animales..... Suif fondu	100 kil.	100 »
Fromages	100 kil.	200 »
Beurre	100 kil.	400 »
Miel	100 kil.	100 »
Engrais de toute sorte	Valeur.	»
Pêches.		
Morues	100 kil.	70 »
Poissons secs, salés ou fumés	Valeur.	»
Poissons en conserves, même ceux par procédé Appert	Valeur.	»
Graisses de poisson	Valeur.	»
Substances propres à la médecine et à la parfumie.		
Eponges de toutes sortes	Valeur.	»
Matières dures à tailler.		
Dents d'éléphant	100 kil.	700 »
Ecailles de tortue	100 kil.	1,500 »
Os et sabots de bétail	100 kil.	8 »
Cornes de bétail	100 kil.	15 »
Farineux alimentaires.		
Froment. — Grains et farines de France	Le baril.	43 »
Froment. — Grains et farines de l'étranger	Le baril.	43 »
Maïs en grains	100 kil.	18 »
Orge	100 kil.	20 »
Petit mil de France	100 kil.	15 »
Petit mil de la colonie	100 kil.	18 »
Gros mil	100 kil.	15 »
Biscuit de mer	100 kil.	50 »

DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES ET DENRÉES.	UNITÉ.	PRIX.
		fr. c.
Pommes de terre	100 kil.	15 »
Légumes secs	100 kil.	60 »
Marrons et châtaignes	Valeur.	»
Fécules	Valeur.	»
Riz.... en grains.... Caroline et Piémont	100 kil.	70 »
Riz.... en grains.... de la Petite-Côte	100 kil.	20 »
Riz.... en grains.... autres	100 kil.	24 »
Riz.... en paille	Valeur.	»
Pâtes d'Italie	100 kil.	100 »
Fruits et graines.		
Fruits de table frais d'Europe	Valeur.	»
Fruits de table frais indigènes (goureaux) *dits* colas	100 kil.	300 »
Fruits de table secs ou tapés raisin	Valeur.	»
Fruits de table secs ou tapés non dénommés	Valeur.	»
Fruits de table confits au vinaigre, à l'huile, au sel et à l'eau de-vie	Valeur.	»
Fruits oléagineux Noix de touloucouna	100 kil.	12 »
Fruits oléagineux Noix de coco	Pièce.	0 20
Fruits oléagineux Amandes de palme	100 kil.	15 »
Fruits oléagineux Arachides en coques Rufisque, Cayor	100 kil.	20 »
Fruits oléagineux Arachides en coques Galam	100 kil.	18 »
Fruits oléagineux Arachides en coques Petite-Côte	100 kil.	18 »
Fruits oléagineux Arachides en coques Cazamance et autres	100 kil.	15 »
Fruits oléagineux Arachides décortiquées	100 kil.	22 »
Graines oléagineuses. Sésames	100 kil.	36 »
Graines oléagineuses. Melons (béref)	100 kil.	10 »
Graines oléagineuses. de pourgherre	100 kil.	10 »
Graines oléagineuses. de ricin	100 kil.	15 »
Graines oléagineuses. de coton	100 kil.	7 »
Graines oléagineuses. Autres	Valeur.	»
Graines à ensemencer	Valeur.	»
Denrées coloniales de consommation.		
Sucres.... bruts	kilo	0 50
Sucres.... raffinés et assimilés aux raffinés	kilo	0 70
Mélasse	kilo	0 40
Sirops	Valeur.	»
Bonbons	Valeur.	»
Confitures	Valeur.	»
Café..... provenant de France ou de l'étranger	100 kil.	230 »
Café..... de Rio-Nunez et de Rio-Pongo	100 kil.	250 »
Girofle	100 kil.	300 »
Gingembre et poivre de la Côte	100 kil.	300 »
Poivre et poivrette	100 kil.	180 »
Piment	100 kil.	250 »
Thé	100 kil.	700 »
Tabacs en feuilles et en côtes	100 kil.	130 »
Sucs végétaux.		
Gommes pures dures bas du fleuve	100 kil.	125 »
Gommes pures dures de Galam et du Cayor	100 kil.	110 »
Gommes pures friables	100 kil.	50 »
Gommes pures avariées	100 kil.	50 »
Bacaques et poussière de gomme	100 kil.	5 »
Résines d'Europe goudron	100 kil.	28 »
Résines d'Europe brai	100 kil.	18 »
Résines d'Europe essence de térébenthine	100 kil.	90 »
Résines du pays de toutes sortes	Valeur.	»
Huiles fixes, pures d'olive... en barrique	100 kil.	210 »
Huiles fixes, pures d'olive... en verre	100 kil.	225 »
Huiles fixes, pures de palme	100 kil.	100 »
Huiles fixes, pures autres	100 kil.	75 »
Suc d'espèce particulière. — Caoutchouc	100 kil.	250 »
Espèces médicinales.		
Salsepareille	Valeur.	»
Racines, herbes, feuilles, fleurs et écorces	Valeur.	»
Pain de singe (fruit du baobab)	100 kil.	20 »
Fruits non dénommés	Valeur.	»
Bois communs.		
Bois à brûler en bûches et rondins	Le stère.	8 »
Bois à construire du pays (roniers compris)	Le stère.	75 »
Bois de chêne, brut ou scié	Le stère.	220 »

DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES ET DENRÉES.	UNITÉ.	PRIX.
		fr. c.
Bois à construire, bruts ou sciés. { pin et sapin (France)	Le stère.	90 »
{ de pitchpin	Le stère.	100 »
Mâts et mâtereaux	Valeur.	»
Espars, pigouilles et manches de gaffe	Valeur.	»
Charbon de bois	100 kil.	12 »
Bois en éclisses	Le mille.	20 »
Bois d'ébénisterie	Valeur.	»
Fruits, tiges et filaments à ouvrer.		
Calebasses vides	Valeur.	»
Grains durs à tailler	Valeur.	»
Coton { en laine	100 kil.	150 »
{ non égréné	100 kil.	25 »
Végétaux filamenteux non dénommés	Valeur.	»
Teintures et tannins.		
Safran	Valeur.	»
Gousses, feuilles et racines tinctoriales { indigo en feuilles	100 kil.	20 »
{ autres	100 kil.	5 »
Produits et déchets divers		
Oignons	100 kil.	35 »
Aulx	100 kil.	50 »
Légumes verts. { choux	Valeur.	»
{ autres	Valeur.	»
Tourteaux de graines oléagineuses	100 kil.	5 »
Drilles et chiffons de toute espèce	Valeur.	»
Étoupes. { goudronnées	100 kil.	80 »
{ blanches	100 kil.	125 »
Foin et paille	Valeur.	»
Pierres, terres et combustibles minéraux.		
Marbres ouvrés	Valeur.	»
Agates ouvrées	Valeur.	»
Pierres ouvrées	Valeur.	»
Meules à aiguiser	Valeur.	»
Craie ou blanc d'Espagne	100 kil.	10 »
Pierres à feu	Le mille	10 »
Ocres de toutes sortes	100 kil.	15 »
Chaux de France éteinte { éteinte en baril de 257 kil.	Barriq.	10 »
{ en sac (hydraulique)	1000 kil.	4 »
Chaux du pays	Barriq.	7 »
Ciment romain	100 kil.	6 »
Briques de toutes sortes	Valeur.	»
Tuiles	Valeur.	»
Carreaux de terre	Valeur.	»
Matériaux non dénommés	Valeur.	»
Soufre épuré ou non	100 kil.	40 »
Bitumes solides ou fluides, coaltar	Valeur.	»
Houille crue	1,000 kil.	40 »
Ambre ou succin	Valeur.	»
Huile de pétrole ou de schiste, épurée ou non	kilo	0 35
Métaux.		
Or brut. { de Galam	Gramme.	3 »
{ du pays	Gramme.	1 50
Argent brut (ouvrages détruits)	Gramme.	0 10
Vieux fer et fonte non ouvrée	Valeur.	»
Fer en barres. { de Suède	100 kil.	30
{ autres	100 kil.	30
Acier laminé ou en barres	100 kil.	60
Ferrailles	100 kil.	5 »
Cuivre { pur laminé ou en barres, rouge	100 kil.	250 »
{ allié de zinc (laiton) laminé ou en barres, jaune	100 kil.	200 »
Cuivre vieux (débris)	100 kil.	40 »
Etain	100 kil.	300 »
Zinc laminé	100 kil.	80 »
Zinc vieux (débris)	100 kil.	8 »
Plomb laminé ou en saumons	100 kil.	60 »
Produits chimiques.		
Acides. { sulfurique	Valeur.	»
{ citrique (jus de citron)	Valeur.	»
Alcalis, potasse soude	Valeur.	»
Oxydes. { de plomb rouge (minium)	Valeur.	»
{ de zinc (blanc de zinc en poudre)	Valeur.	»
Sel de table brut ou raffiné	Valeur.	»
Sels autres que ceux de table	Valeur.	»
Arséniate de potasse, même liquide	Valeur.	»

DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES ET DENRÉES.	UNITÉ.	PRIX.
		fr. c.
Teintures preparées.		
Indigo	Valeur.	»
Bleu de Prusse	Valeur.	»
Couleurs.		
Encre liquide à écrire	Valeur.	»
Vernis de toutes sortes	Valeur.	»
Noir. { à souliers	Valeur.	»
{ de fumée	10 0kil.	40 »
Peintures préparées	100 kil.	70 »
Compositions diverses.		
Parfumeries de toutes sortes	Valeur.	»
Épices { Moutarde	Valeur.	»
préparées. { Non dénommées	Valeur.	»
Médicaments composés non dénommés	Valeur.	»
Savons autres que ceux de parfumerie. { blancs ou bleus	100 kil.	50 »
{ jaunes	100 kil.	50 »
Chicorée moulue	Valeur.	»
Amidon	100 kil.	100 »
Cire à cacheter, à bouteilles	Valeur.	»
Acide stéarique ouvré (bougies)	100 kil.	130 »
Chandelles	100 kil.	110 »
Cigares et autres tabacs fabriqués	Valeur.	»
Chocolat au sucre	Valeur.	»
Huiles de pétrole et de schiste épurées	100 kil.	»
Boissons.		
Vins ordinaires { en futailles { de Bordeaux	Barrique.	145 »
{ de Marseille	Barrique.	125 »
{ en bouteilles (vermouth compris)	Valeur.	»
Vins de liqueur	Valeur.	»
Cidre	Valeur.	»
Bière française	Hect.	80 »
Bière anglaise	Hect.	140 »
Boissons distillées. { Eaux-de-vie de toutes sortes	Valeur.	»
{ Liqueurs de toutes sortes	Valeur.	»
Eaux minérales de toutes sortes	Valeur.	»
Vitrifications.		
Poteries de terre { grossière	Valeur.	»
{ faïence commune	Valeur.	»
Porcelaines de toutes sortes	Valeur.	»
Verreries de toutes sortes	Valeur.	»
Vitrifications en grains percés (verroteries)	Valeur.	»
Glaces et miroirs, grands ou petits	Valeur.	»
Fils.		
Fils de coton { blancs ou écrus { simples	100 kil.	250 »
{ { retors	100 kil.	300 »
{ teints { simples	100 kil.	500 »
{ { retors	100 kil.	600 »
{ autres	Valeur.	»
Fils de laine de toutes sortes	Valeur.	»
Fils de lin ou de chanvre de toute sorte	Valeur.	»
Fils de soie	Valeur.	»
Tissus.		
Tissus de coton. — Guinées. { de l'Inde	Pièce.	»
{ de France	Pièce.	»
{ de Belgique ou d'ailleurs	Pièce.	»
{ d'Angleterre	Pièce.	»
{ Sucreton de l'Inde ou imitation { Pièces simples.	Valeur.	»
{ { Pièces doubles.	Valeur.	»
{ Tissus (autres) de toutes sortes	Valeur.	»
Tissus de laine. — Tissus de toutes sortes	Valeur.	»
Tissus de lin ou de chanvre. { Toile unie	Valeur.	»
{ Toile croisée	Valeur.	»
{ Sacs vides	Valeur.	»
{ Toile cirée	Valeur.	»
{ Linge de table	Valeur.	»
{ Foulards	Valeur.	»

DÉSIGNATION DES MARCHANDISES ET DENRÉES.		UNITÉ.	PRIX.
Papiers et ses applications.			
Carton en feuilles		Valeur.	»
Papier	blanc	Valeur.	»
	peint, en rouleaux	Valeur.	»
	autres	Valeur.	»
Livres		Valeur.	»
Gravures		Valeur.	»
Etiquettes imprimées		Valeur.	»
Cartes à jouer		Valeur.	»
Ouvrages en matières diverses.			
Peaux préparées	au tan	Valeur.	»
	autres	Valeur.	»
Ouvrages en cuir.	Sellerie	Valeur.	»
	Autres (chaussures comprises)	Valeur.	»
Feutres	Chapeaux, ceux de soie compris	Valeur.	»
	à doublage	Valeur.	»
Corail taillé, non monté		Valeur.	»
Nattes de paille, d'écorce, etc		Valeur.	»
Vannerie		Valeur.	»
Cordages	de chanvre goudronné ou non	100 kil.	120 »
	abacca	100 kil.	140
	ficelles et fil à voiles	100 kil.	200 »
	Lignes de pêches	100 kil.	250 »
	sparte, paille, etc	100 kil.	»
	autres	100 kil.	100 »
Filets neufs ou en état de servir		Valeur.	»
Liége ouvré (bouchons)		Valeur.	»
Iris de Florence, ouvré		100 kil.	150 »
Orfévrerie et bijouterie d'or et d'argent, de vermeil		Valeur.	»
Plaqués (ruolz compris)		Valeur.	»
Horlogerie (montres, pendules)		Valeur.	»
Monnaies d'or, d'argent, de cuivre, de billon		Valeur.	»
Machines et mécaniques (appareils complets)	à vapeur	Valeur.	»
	autres	Valeur.	»
Outils	Sérans, peignes de tissage (cardes)	La paire.	1 60
	Limes et râpes	Valeur.	»
	Scies	Valeur.	»
	Autres	Valeur.	»
Toiles métalliques		Valeur.	»
Coutellerie		Valeur.	»
Armes de guerre et de commerce	blanches	Valeur.	»
	à feu	Valeur.	»
Munitions de guerre.	Poudre de chasse	100 kil.	600 »
	Poudre de traite	100 kil.	150
	Projectiles (balles, plombs et autres)	100 kil.	60 »
	Capsules, cartouches et autres	Valeur.	» »
Ouvrages en métaux.	en fonte (chaudières comprises)	100 kil.	35 »
	en fer	100 kil.	»
	en tôle et fer blanc (satalas compris)	Valeur.	»
Voitures de toute sorte		Valeur.	»
Embarcations.	Bateaux et canots	Valeur.	»
	Bâtiments de mer	Valeur.	»
Agrès et apparaux de navires	Voiles de navires confectionnées	Valeur.	»
	Ancres et grappins	100 kil.	80 »
	Câbles en fer	100 kil.	40 »
	Autres	Valeur.	»
Tabletterie. — Billes de billard. — Peignes, etc		Valeur.	»
Bimbeloterie. — Jouets d'enfants		Valeur.	»
Mercerie commune (bagatelles comprises)		Valeur.	»
Modes		Valeur.	»
Parapluies et parasols.	en soie	Valeur.	»
	autres	Valeur.	»
Ouvrages en bois.	Balais communs	Valeur.	»
	Rames et avirons de sapin	Mètre c	1 60
	Rames et avirons de frêne	Mètre c.	2 »
	Boissellerie (seaux)	Valeur.	»
	non dénommés	Valeur.	»
Meubles de toutes sortes		Valeur.	»
Instruments de musique de toutes sortes		Valeur.	»
Effets confectionnés (lingerie comprise)		Valeur.	»
Objets de collection. Hors de commerce		Valeur.	»

PRIX DU FRET.

LOCALITÉS.			A L'IMPORTATION.	A L'EXPORTATION.
Prix du fret	Havre		30f 00	40f 00
	Bordeaux	Vapeurs	25 00	40 00
		Voiliers	15 00	32 50
	Marseille		30 00	30 00
	Étranger		25 00	25 00

Arrêté les présentes mercuriales par les Membres de la Commission de révision.

Dakar, le 22 décembre 1890.

Les Membres de la Commission,

CHOVEL, BERNIS, KELLER, DE GERMINY, HORTALA, DE BEAUFOND, COWARD, LEDY.

Vu et soumis à l'approbation de M. le Gouverneur :
Saint-Louis, le 24 décembre 1890.

Le Directeur de l'intérieur,

P. FAWTIER.

APPROUVÉ en conseil privé dans la séance du 31 décembre 1890.

Le Gouverneur,

H. DE LAMOTHE.

Number 130 — U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar
Feb 7th 1891



To Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps
Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Copied March 10 1891

Subject
Probable design of the French Government to make of Goree-Dakar an important military and naval Station. New Modern Guns of large Calibre already mounted and a naval Dry-dock proposed.

Number 130 ″=″ U. S. Consulate at Goree-Dakar

Feb 7th 1891

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir :— I am informed that it is the design of the French Government to establish a first class naval Dry-dock at Dakar, to build a quay near the terminus of the railroad for the convenience of Steamers, to extend the present breakwater, and to do everything necessary to make Dakar a Secure Strategic rendezvous for a fleet in case of war.

Three-hundred thousand francs are voted to be used this year as a commencement, but the cost of what is intended will reach many millions.

The roadstead between Goree & Dakar now usually contains five or six French men of war, and such Ships of other nations stop here frequently. When a Dry-dock is completed it will add much to the importance of the Port.

Five powerful batteries command the approaches to Goree-Dakar, and to replace some of the old Guns on these Sixteen new modern Guns have arrived and the most of them are already mounted. They weigh from 17 to 25-tons each.

Goree-Dakar is I believe considered by the French a very important Strategic po It is the first extensive harbour for large vessels South of the Straits of Gibraltar an being at the Western point of Africa all the Commerce of Europe bound to ports o the east side of the Atlantic pass in sight or almost in Sight of it. Also a line drawn from Europe along that part of South America which lies beyond Cape St Roque. embracing the Commerce around Capse Horn. passes very near to Capse Ver So does a line drawn from New-York through the Calmt points of South-West Africa. The roadstead between Goree and Dakar is capable of containing any number of Ships of the very largest Size. and if the place is provided with the facilities for repairing vessels and made impregnable by fortifica it would appear that the French may be right in their reasoning. —

I am Sir
Very Respectfully Yours
Peter Strickland
U. S. Consul

yr.

Treasury

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 10 1891
RECEIVED

Number 1 U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar
February 16th 1891

To Treasury 13/91
Surgeon's
opinion

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Copied March 13 1891

Subject

Quarantine of 23 days declared against vessels coming into this Consular district from foreign African ports South, in consequence of a report of Yellow fever at Bonny, mouth of the Niger.—

Number 131.— U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar
February 16th 1891

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find a decree from the Governor of Senegal, which imposes a Quarantine of 23 days on vessels from Foreign African ports south of here not thus protected from Yellow-Fever, now said to be epidemic at Bonny, mouth of the Niger.

Vessels from Foreign African Ports south of here thus protected will still be subject to a Quarantine of Observation of five days duration.—

This news about Yellow-Fever has been officially communicated by the French Consul at Gambia and is presumed to be true.—

The French possessions on the African Coast are excepted in the decree because like Quarantine Regulations will prevail throughout these.—

The French authorities have an impression that the English are anxious not to injure there Commerce that they cannot be trusted to enforce proper Quarantine Regulations, or hardly to acknowledge the existence of a pestilence until it becomes hopelessly epidemic.—

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U. S. Consul

Inclosure

One only:—Extract from a Senegal Newspaper Containing the decree of the Governor dated Feb 12th in reference to the Quarantine.—

No.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 10
RECEIVED

Mr Scales

Number 132 — U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar
February 17th 1891

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Movements of vessels to and
from places in the vicinity of the
Consulate, and duties collected on
imports for the December Quarter
of 1890.— Explanation as to the
difficulty of getting such information
from Goverment Officials.—

(Filed for Publication)

Number 132 " = " U.S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

February 17th " " 1891

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find an extract cut from a Colonial paper which gives the number of vessels that were engaged in the Foreign Commerce of the ports in the vicinity of the Consulate with their total of tonnage during the December Quarter of 1891.—

Also.— the same cutting gives the total of import duties collected within the same period at the rate of 5% ad valorem.—

The Commerce of the Southern portion of the Colony is not included in the enclosed extract:— it is nevertheless within this Consular district.—

It will be seen that there were entered of all nationalities during the Quarter beforementioned. 557 Vessels of 163425 tons. manned by 7079 men; and that there were cleared during the same

period 595 vessels of 165 497 tons. manned by 7349 men.— The apparent small size of the vessels. judging from these figures. is due to the fact that numerous small Cutters are included which trade with the British Settlements on the Gambia and the Portuguese on the Rio Grande: these count in number but not much in tonnage; the Steamers trading here range between one and six thousand tons each.—

The duties collected including "Octroi" amounted to Frs 905603.55.—

Statistics from Officials here are difficult to obtain on account of instructions they have received to be reticent. There was quite an excitement in the Colony a few years since. owing to a rumor that a certain Pole in the employ of the Colonial Government at Dakar was correspondence with German officials. This led to the adoption of an Oyster-like policy which has since been persevered in. I am Sir

Very truly and respectfully Your
Peter Strickland
U.S. Consul

—Inclosure—

One only

Extract from a Senegal paper showing movements of Commerce for the December Quarter of 1890.

MOUVEMENT COMMERCIAL

4e Trimestre 1890.

Les mouvements de la navigation par les différents ports de la colonie, pendant le 4e trimestre 1890, comprennent, savoir :

A l'entrée :

557 Navires ou caboteurs de différents pavillons, jaugeant ensemble 163,425 tonneaux et montés par 7,079 hommes d'équipage;

A la sortie :

595 Navires de toute nationalités, d'une jauge totale de 165.497 tonneaux et montés par 7,349 hommes.

Importation.

Le commerce de la Métropole avec la colonie a employé 25 navires français d'une jauge de 38,542 tonneaux, y compris les paquebots des Messageries maritimes, des Transports maritimes et des Chargeurs réunis, plus 1 navire espagnol et 1 navire italien, jaugeant ensémble 1,494 tonneaux.

Le trafic commercial avec l'étranger a été fait à l'aide de 40 navires et caboteurs français, d'une jauge totale de 28,712 tonneaux et de 67 navires et caboteurs étrangers, jaugeant ensemble 56,090 tonneaux.

Au cabotage sur les différents points de la colonie, on relève 37 navires français, d'une jauge totale de 27,515 tonneaux.

369 Caboteurs coloniaux, jaugeant ensemble 9,149 tonneaux et 15 navires ou caboteurs étrangers d'une jauge totale de 175 tonneaux.

Pendant les mois de novembre et décembre, 2 caboteurs coloniaux de 103 tonneaux de jauge sont venus des Rivières du Sud.

Exportation.

24 Navires français, d'une jauge de 36,746 tonneaux, ont fait route pour la France.

Le trafic avec l'étranger a été assuré par 49 navires et caboteurs français, jaugeant ensemble 29,303 tonneaux et 63 navires et caboteurs étrangers jaugeant 53,125 tonneaux.

On relève au cabotage 33 navires français, d'une jauge de 23,485 tonneaux et 402 caboteurs coloniaux, jaugeant ensemble 9,853 tonneaux, qui ont approvisionné les comptoirs de la Petite-Côte et transporté les produits du cru de la colonie destinés à être transbordés sur les navires se chargeant à Gorée et Rufisque.

9 navires étrangers de 1,001 tonneaux, 7 navires français de 751 tonneaux ont fait le cabotage entre les différents ports de la colonie.

4 Paquebots français de 4,490 tonneaux, 2 vapeurs anglais de 1,400 tonneaux et 2 goëlettes coloniales ont été expédiés de la colonie à destination des Rivières du Sud ou du Gabon.

RECETTES.

Les droits liquidés par les différents bureaux de douane de la colonie s'élèvent, pour le 4e trimestre, à :

Octobre	175,510f 43
Novembre	163,868 87
Décembre	453,356 61
Total pour le 4e trimestre	792,735 91
Les recettes antérieures étaient de	1,255,476 37
Les recettes totales de l'année s'élèvent donc à	2,048,212f 28c
Les prévisions budgétaires étaient de	1,448,400 00
Il y a donc un excédent de recettes de	592,812 28

Les droits d'octroi ont produit pendant la même période :

Octobre	22,801f 57c
Novembre	47,838 02
Décembre	72,228 05
Soit un total de	142,867 64
Les recettes antérieures étaient de	213,916 84
Soit un total, pour l'année 1890, de	326,784 48

MUSIQUE MILITAIRE

PLACE DU GOUVERNEMENT

M. Gergouil, *chef de fanfare.*

DIMANCHE 8 FÉVRIER 1891, DE 5 HEURES 1/2 A 7 HEURES DU SOIR.

1. *Scipion,* allegro..... Ziégler.
2. *La petite Guerre,* ouverture..... Marie.
3. *Le 66 d'Offenbach*..... Girard.
4. *Floréal,* mazurka..... Corrin.
5. *La Juive,* fantaisie..... Halévy.
6. *Le Beau Danube Bleu,* valse..... Strauss.
7. *Les Diablesses,* polka..... Bléger.

TÉLÉGRAMMES DE L'AGENCE HAVAS.

Paris, 31 janvier 1891, 12 h. 15 m.

Le Conseil supérieur des colonies a adopté le projet de création de sociétés de colonisation qui relèveraient directement de la Métropole et seraient autorisées à constituer des forces de police pour la défense intérieure. — 572.

Paris, 31 janvier 1881, 6 h. 50 s.

M. Fawtier est nommé directeur de l'intérieur à la Martinique et remplacé au Sénégal par M. Roberdeau, actuellement à Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon. M. Langlard, chef du service judiciaire à Nouméa, est nommé procureur général à Saint-Louis emploi créé; M. Larrouy, procureur de la République à Saint-Louis, emploi supprimé, est nommé juge d'instruction à la Pointe-à-Pitre; M. Ursleur, chef du service judiciaire à Saint-Louis, est nommé à Nouméa. M. Chambaud, conseiller à la Cour d'appel de Saint-Louis, est nommé président du tribunal de Vinglong. Un décret institue une inspection mobile aux colonies en remplacement de l'inspection permanente. Le Conseil d'Etat a annulé les élections municipales de Saint-Louis pour vices dans la formation de la liste électorale. Une révolte militaire a éclaté à Oporto dans le sens républicain; les troupes fidèles ont marché sur Oporto, le reste du pays est tranquille. — 575.

Paris, 1er février 1891, 12 h. 25 m.

Les troupes fidèles ont cerné à Oporto les insurgés, qui se sont soumis, le mouvement est terminé. A la suite d'un vote défavorable de la Chambre relativement aux mesures financières, M. Crispi a remis la démission du cabinet.

Paris, 4 février 1891, 12 h. 30 m.

Eyraud a été exécuté ce matin. — 565.

. S. Consulate
uce - Dakar

P Strickland
Counsel

nclosures to
spatch No 132
ing "Movement
Commerce" for
Quarter of 1890

M Scanlon

Number. 133. U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar
March 6th 1891



Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Growing indications of a decrease in the volume of direct American trade with Senegal on account of the lately imposed discriminating duties

Filed for publication

£160 to £165 just before the duties
advanced you will see that I am
not selling by any means in proportion
to the increase in duty, say .35c at St Louis.

W. Hamlen was in Martinique
should be about leaving for Bordeaux
where he hopes to catch the steamer of 20th
Inst.; if convenient I would like him
to sleep in Goree on the night after ar-
rival and arrange a visit to Rufisque
& Dakar before departing for St Louis.

I shall be over to meet him.

In your book you mentioned some
thing about the probability of a remittance
but you make no mention of it in this
letter.

Trade is fearful in St Louis, the
retail trade is declining daily, for Example
guinea costing £7.5s cf £6.6s I have bought in
retail for cash at £7.2s Rice that cost me
landed here £31 is offered wholesale at £29. and
in retail £30 by the pound.

Duties have advanced, and there has
been no corresponding advance in prices.

I am so disgusted since all my
hopes were dashed by the extra 7% clapped
at us that I feel much like "giving it up"

Faithfully yours
Francis Lawton

U. S. Consulate
Gorée + Dakar
Stockholm
Consul

Enclosure No 1
to Dispatch 133

Number 133 "=" U. S. Consulate. Foree-Dakar.
March 6th "" 1891

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

In my Dispatch to the Department, No 128. I took occasion to point out that the new duties levied here might prove quite unfavorable to the interests of American Commerce.

At the date of the Dispatch however I had conferred with no American party on the subject, and the remarks made were simply a reflection of my own judgment in the matter. But a few days later I received a letter from the Agent of the American Firm from Portland. Maine, lately established in St Louis, on the last page of which he casually mentioned how the new duties were already affecting his trade. I have sent and obtained permission to use this last half-sheet which you will please find enclosed. The last paragraph contains the cumming

up of his views on the subject of the duties. The Senior member of this firm in question is now on his way here to look into the condition of things as lately developed by the duties and in the present temper of his age it would seem that the business, established in the beginning with considerable expense, may not be of long continuance.— Other American parties have communicated to me their discouragements, but some of them will doubtless keep on until a change for the better appears entirely out of the Question.

It would not be so bad if this unlooked for Check to the business affected only the few Shipowners who run vessels here. The purchasers of goods "expressly for this market" are now numerous throughout the West, and in fact are represented in most sections of the United States. I am esteemed Sir

Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U. S. Consul

—Inclosure—
Last leaf of a letter
mentioned in the text.

4

Number 134 — U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

April 1st 1891



Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

"Transmission of "Returns & Accounts"

for the March Quarter of 1891

Number of Enclosures. Four — One

with two attachments

Number 134 — U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

April 16t. 1891

To the Honorable

William F Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find "Returns & Accounts for the Mch Quarter of 1891. No business has been done to render other accts necessary.

With the 'Postage Acct' I have enclosed an "Order" to have the Small amount due. $1.10 sent as a Treasury Dft to the Order of my daughter, Mary Strickland. If this direction is esteemed 'Regular'. a Treasury Dft would perhaps make her less trouble than if I should send one to be negotiated. It has been my custom to neglect this Postage acct. but under present circumstances I cannot well afford it.

No business is reported as having transpired at the St Louis Agency during this Quarter.

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

Tiller Strickland

U. S. Consul

List of Enclosures
next page

List of Inclosures

✓ Number One — Form 117 — Digest of the Indvice-Book

✓ Number Two — Form 120 — Arrivals & departures of American Vessels

✓ Number Three — Form 103 — Summary of Consular Business.

✓ Number Four — Form 90 — Rent & Miscellaneous expense acct. with Form 119 and an Order for remitting Dft to Mary Strickland at Dorchester, Mass attached.

T. M.

No 135 ... U. S. Consulate, Goree-Dakar

April 22nd. 1891



Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Washington

Subject

Reply to Dispatch No

58 from the Department of State

No 135 " U.S. Consulate. Coree - Dakar

April 22nd. 1891

To the Honorable

William F Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

Your Dispatch. No 58 of Mch 10th " was received by me duly on the 12th " instant, and I am very much gratified to know that my request for this Consulate to be placed on a Salaried basis " will receive due Consideration in the Autumn of the present year. —

A quite large Consignation of Goods. wholly unexpected by me. was announced to me by cable as coming by Steam via Liderpool on the 12th " of March. which. with some liquidating affairs to Supplement.

will enable me to keep
the Consulate along as
at present until perhaps
next winter, and something
else favorable may in the
meantime transpire which
can further enable me to
await the now anticipated
action of the Government

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

Peter Strickland

U.S. Consul

Consular Rec
Gaffney

No 136 — U.S. Consulate Dakar W.A.
April 28th 1891

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 29 1891
RECEIVED

Ans. June 2/91

From Mr Felix Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject

Request for permission to buy Articles necessary to furnish the Consulate, Valued at $175

Number 136 ~~ U.S. Consulate. Foree-Dakar
Sept 23d. 1891

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

My last Dispatches have shown the Department that I am no longer in a position to omit proper Charges and render Serdice gratuitously as I have to a considerable extent during the past seven or eight years. Not until the present year have I ever charged postage, or for any service to Americans outside of those for which Official Fees are prescribed and have to be accounted for.— The Consulate has been kept in good Condition as nearly as possible according to the Requirements of Law wholly at my expense, excepting that the

flag-staff and piece of furniture for the Archives belong to the Government. I have therefore the honor respectfully to request that I may be allowed to purchase and charge the Government for the articles enumerated in the Schedule enclosed. all of which can be bought for $175. They are necessary for the convenience and respectability of the Consulate. Hoping for a favorable response I am esteemed Sir

Very truly & respectfully Yours

Peter Strickland

U.S. Consul

Inclosure

One Only:— List of articles needed with prices of each annexed

List of Articles required to furnish in a manner convenient and respectable the Consular Office at Goree-Dakar. which now contains belonging to the Government only the Archives.

One good glass front insect-proof Book-Case	$ 35.00
One good roll-top Office desk	35.00
One good writing Table	10.00
One good Safe mounted by Book-Case for Official & record-Books	35.00
One Clock	7.50
One Bereau with 3 drawers. mounted with Letter Rsers	12.50
One Office Chair	5.00
One Doz chairs	15.00
	$ 175.00

J Strickland
U.S. Consul

Consulate at Sarawak

F. Strickland Consul

List of articles needed to furnish Consulate at Sarawak with prices of each annexed

Enclosure No One
To Dispatch. 136

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Gore

Apr 23, 1891.

Received 1.50 P.M.

Secretary State,

Washington.

adl Quinn 7/91

Fishing Schooner Alice
x
from Capetown without
papers troubled officially
Please instruct promptly

Strickland

Number 137 — U S Consulate
Goree - Dakar May 5th 1891

Mary
Jun 1/91

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 29 1891
RECEIVED,

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Rec'd
June 3. 1891

Subject
Sch Alice. of Provincetown
navigating in these waters
without papers. —

Number 137 U.S. Consulate. Foreé-Dakar
May 5th 1891

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

I have the honor to bring to
your notice that the Fishing
Schr Alice. of Provincetown. Mass
J. A. Chase master. arrived at
this port from Santiago. C. V. I.
on the 14th of April last. and
has since continued in these
waters to the evident annoyance
of the authorities without any
papers. The position is also
embarrassing to me, on accounts
which can easily be surmised
by the Department.

On the arrival of the Schr
her master came to the Consulate.
and as I concluded from his
remarks that he must enter

his vessel at the Custom-House.
I commenced making the usual
entries at the Consulate, when
I found he had not brought
his papers on shore with him.
Being impressed however that he
would do so the next morning,
and having other work in view,
I proceeded to finish with the
vessel completely, only remarking
that in order to comply with
formality he must bring his
papers for me to see in the
morning. He came the next
day as appointed. but instead
of bringing his papers explained
that he was just going to sail
on a Short Cruise, and had seen
the Captain of the Port who had
informed him he would not
have to enter. This surprised me,—
but supposing it might be true,
I erased the Charge I had made
in the Fee-book for the Delivery of
the vessels papers, and she sailed

at once on a short cruise. She returned I think on the evening of the 22nd, and the next morning her Captain was summoned to the Custom-House and told that he must enter. This developed the fact that the vessel had no papers. and compelled her Master, Chase, to acknowledge his situation and come to me for advice and assistance.— The circumstances were perplexing. but I thought it best to appease if possible the Authorities. and as the Captain could not speak French I went with him to the Custom-House for that purpose. The Collector had already said he must see the Vessels Register. and on my replying that I could give him a Certificate with the facts as to tonnage. &c. without it. he answered with some warmth that the vessel seemed to be cruising without anything to vouch for her national Character. and he seemed

to think she ought to be prevented at once from doing so.— He asked me if I was willing to assert officially that the vessel had a right to fly the American flag. and said that if I were not he did not see how she had a right to claim its protection on these waters. I replied in substance that although at the moment I could not assert officially that the vessel had a right to fly the American flag, I was morally certain that she was owned in America, and that her appearing here without papers was due to a controversy abroad the merits of which it was far from my province to decide on. I told him that I would immediately communicate with the Department by Cable, and the reply would very probably make all clear in the matter. Captain Chase then asked if pending the Settlement of the difficulty he might

Catch fish in the vicinity of the port if a chance offered. The Collector replied that it was an anomaly to have a vessel Cruising about without papers, and advised that she Keep Still. But he added that he Should write his Superiors at St Louis for instructions.

After explaining to the Collector fully the business and Situation of the vessel, and reaffirming my belief that the Story of the Captain in relation to the detention of his papers by the Consul at Cape-Town was Substantially true; I further Suggested to him that it might be wise in both of us not to precipitate Complications which a little waiting might enable us to avoid. This he appeared to take in good part, and after parting with him greatly mulified but not convinced that a grave offense was not being Committed. I repaired with the Captain to

the Consulate, and at his expense sent the following Dispatch:—

Secretary State

Washington

"Fishing Schooner Alice from Capeletown without papers troubled officially please instruct promptly".—

Captain Chase has protested at the Consulate against all damage which may happen to his voyage through (as he calls it) the wrongful detention of his papers.— Of course I know only his version of his difficulty and have therefore given it but little attention.

Twelve days have now passed without my receiving any reply from the Department. The Alice has in the meantime made several Cruises outside the harbour without being troubled by the Local authorities. Autumn & Sunrise have been instructed to be less officious.

But the position is quite embarassing. There is an abundance of fish about here and the Captain thinks he can take home a good fare if he is not molested, and if he is, in the absence of papers or instructions what can I do to help him?—

At this moment of writing I have intelligence that three of the Alice's men have been arrested and are in prison for being drunk and assaulting the policemen. How can I proceed in behalf of these men officially without having a Crew-List?—

To all appearance Captain Chase is not a bad man, and I am at a loss to comprehend how he has procured for himself so much of difficulty. He seems a fair type of New-England fisherman, and it would be a matter of pride to see him succeed in his enterprise if the vessel

was only here under proper
Conditions.

The Captain early informed
me that his papers must be
in Washington, so in calling
I did not think a long
Dispatch necessary. My principal
object was to get authority to
Officially recognise the vessel.

The Captain also explains
that his object in attempting
to avoid an "Entrance" was
to prevent the Complications
which he foresaw might arise
when the discovery should
be made that he had no
papers.—

Mackerel begin to School
here about the middle of
this month. Captain Chase
proposes to get his vessel
full and go home.

I have been thus full
in giving an account of
the Situation in respect

to the Alice. because my Dispatch not having been answered leads me to suspect that all information possible may be wanted in regard to this vessel. Here everything so far appears all-right excepting that She has got no papers.

I could not write sooner because the last regular mail left just before the arrival of the Alice.

Enclosed please find a paragraph in reference to the Alice which I cut from the Boston Traveller dated September 27th 1889.

I am Sir
Very respectfully & truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U.S. Consul

Inclosures

One only "=" Cutting from Boston Traveller in respect to Alice

MARINE NOTES.

Fishing schooner Alice, Captain J. A. Chase, is fitting out at the Union Fish Company's wharf, Provincetown, for an entirely new departure in the mackerel fishing business. Captain Chase expects to sail 1st of October for the Cape of Good Hope, after mackerel.

The revenue cutter Rush of Behring Sea fame is searching for a missing vessel.

Cut from Boston Traveller of Sept 27th 1889

Number 138 — U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

May 8th 1891



Reed June 1. 1891

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Modification of opinion in regard to the master of the Sch Alice. He appears to less and less advantage continually and I fear trouble with him

Number 138 " = " U.S. Consulate Gore-Dakar

May 8th " " 1891

To the Honorable

William H Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

In my Dispatch. No 137. to the Department. after giving the history of the visit of the Sch Alice to this Port. I took occasion to mention the not unfavorable impression her Captain. (Chase) had made upon me. taking care however to qualify my remarks in a manner that nothing very Positive in his favor could be deduced from them. as I well knew that his appearing here without papers was strong prima facie evidence that he had been guilty at least of Some grass indiscretion, which however without direction

I felt no disposition to enquire into or attempt to Correct. I was moreover Conscious of Some bias in favor of a Countryman in Conduct of so bold an enterprise. and felt that it would be Scarcely generous in me to gratuitously make him trouble. He has up to this time visited me but littles, and while in my presence has been in the main well-Spoken. and at least plausible in his propositions.

But I am Sorry to say that Since my last dispatches was written I have received information from a trustworthy Source which places Captain Chase in quite a different light, and I fear trouble with him.— I learn that he treats members of his Crew whom he owes much with indignity if not with brutality:— that he claims

I cannot interfere with him because I have not his papers, and that the French Government cannot because it has made a precedent against itself by allowing him to remain here so long without entering. He seems full of low expedients to circumvent authority and make what he considers his own interests paramount in all his proceedings. Nothing disagreeable has passed between us as yet, but a member of the Alice's missed crew has informed me in an irregular way that he would like to be discharged. The Alice is now outside the harbor looking for fish, but she will be back in a day or two when I fear a crises may be precipitated. I shall do the best I can to meet whatever crises is forced upon me, but my feeling now with regard to

the Alice is that I could
wish her a thousand miles
off.— The homeward mail
goes tomorrow, and the next
about the 20th.— I expect
in the meantime to be forced
into collision with Captain
Chase on the subject of
his men. But I shall,
without instructions, be
as forbearing as I possibly
can, and do nothing to
interrupt the voyage if
I can possibly help it.
I surmise that the Captain
has not money sufficient
to pay off any of his crew.
and nothing to sell to raise
money. No merchant would
advance money on a vessel
here without papers. The
Captain seems in a sort
of manner protected by
the complications he has

made. and of this fact I hear he has expressed himself as being fully Conscious.

This Dispatch may reach the Department when the Alice is in the midst of a "Catch". and if the Department has been waiting for detailed advices from me in Order to "instruct" by Cable. I would Suggest that it might injure the interests of others on board besides the Captain to interupt the Catch. I understand there are men on board to returns. more than a thousand dollars each is due. There may be nothing to pay these deserving men Should the voyage of the Alice terminate disastrously.

I am Sir

Very respectfully Yours

Peter Strickland

U. S. Consul

Consular Bur

Treasury

Mr.

June 8/91

Number 139 U.S. Consulate. Gora-Dakar

May 15th 1891

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 6 1891
RECEIVED

To Treas June 10/91.

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Copied June 10 1891

Subject

Probable departure of the Schr Alice for Providenceown in America.

Number 139 " = " U.S. Consulate. Foree-Dakar

May 15th " " 1891

To the Honorable

William F Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

The Schr Alice mentioned in my last Despatch left this Port on the morning of the 13th inst. and it is thought that instead of cruising outside as usual she has gone direct to America. —

On the first arrival of this vessel here. her Master reported the following list of his crew: —

Anthony H Smith
Edward Doyle
Edward Perry
Charles Higgins
Joseph Edmunds

Giving some of the men "Liberty", which resulted according to Nautical Custom in their imprisonment.

developed the fact that there were men belonging to the Alice who had not been reported to

me, and I was soon after casually informed that some of these were not being used as well as they might be with a view to get rid of them on terms favorable to the master. This is the way things stood when I sent my last Despatch, at which time the Alice was cruising outside the harbor.

She returned I think on the 12th inst., and as soon as occasion offered I very mildly informed the Captain of what I had heard, acquainting him at the same time with the liabilities he was incurring by not proceeding in all respects in a straight-forward legal manner. He at once explained himself as willing to do so. but instead of bringing his men to me the next morning as I had suggested, I have since been informed that he took several of them to a Norwegian Bark laying at Dakar,

the master of which wanted men. and brow-beat them into leaving without intervention. He then immediately left the harbor and has not been seen since.

The information now seems to be current that these men were not paid the full amounts due them and that they had been more or less maltreated in order to induce them to leave. The whole proceeding with regard to them seems to have been illegal and reprehensible. But as none of them were in a strict sense Americans, and they are now on the papers of a foreign ship I have thought it not best to interfere, especially as no one has formally made a complaint. If the Government wishes to do so, I hear that at least one of these illegally shipped Seamen has remained with the

If the Alice has really started for Provincetown she will be due there early in June. She took no clearance papers of any kind from me. The fact seems fully established that there are plenty of fine mackerel here in July, and Captain Chase has said that he counts on coming back.

But I hope he will be converted, - or at least that some of his views will be changed before that event happens. I am Sir

Very respectfully Your
Peter Strickland

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 25 1891
RECEIVED.

Refused

Number 140 " U.S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar
June 6th " 1891

Ans. July 8/91.

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject:— Acknowledgement of the receipt of Dispatch No 55 from the Department, and of Circular dated Mch 18/91 in reference to Rates of Marine Insurance, of Circular dated Mch 21/91 in relation to Verification of Invoice by Agent, of Mch 26 in relation to the furnishing of original Bills by Shippers. of Apl 7 to amend paragraph 185 of "Regulations, and of Apl 16th " in reference to Bills of Health: Instructions requested as last and in reference to clearance

The Consul was right - as to bill of health; but there is no law to compel masters to take it. A report of the refusal communicated to the health officer of the port of destination is all that can be done. Send copy of Treasury letter of Dec. 4, ~~1890~~ 1890.

Call attention to fact that the service of furnishing a bill of health is fee to the vessel if an American vessel. The Treasury says the fee to the Consul.

If no clearance is required by local law, none need be required by the Consul.

J.

Number 140 " " U.S. Consulate. Para-Dakar

June 6th " " 1891

To the Honorable

William F Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir :— Your Despatch No 59. dated May 7/91 I had the honor to receive duly. It appears the design of the Dispatch was not sufficiently understood. It was not made longer for the reason that the master of the Alice who had it to pay for thought it would do: he explaining that the Department from the documents already sent would comprehend fully his situation. There then seemed a disposition on the part of the local authorities to make trouble because the Alice had no papers. What her master wanted was something which would satisfy them until he could file up here with mackerel and go home with the wherewith to pay

off his crew. Not knowing his history except from his own Statement I desired Clearer light before undertaking such a Responsibility. The result of all is that he went away without accomplishing his purpose. Unfortunately for the Crew of the Alice a Sale of the vessel alone could not pay them.

In regard to the Circulars enumerated they have confirmed my previous judgment excepting that I desire something further in relation to the giving of Bills of Health. Perhaps in order to explain myself I cannot do better than mention a Circumstance which has just occured.

The Bark Jennie Cushman of Boston arrived here from that port May 20th. Discharged the most of her cargo. took on board 8227 dry hides. and Sailed for Boston via Santiago May 28th. A Consular Certificate No 3 was was given for the Hides and the Triplicate sent to

the Collector at Boston as provided by law. The vessel was ready for Sea on the evening of the 28th inst and the Captain had notified me of his intention to sail some hours in advance according to Custom. I had the vessels papers all ready when he called for them, including a Bill of Health made out as near as I could judge in the Spirit of Paragraphs 336 & 337 of the Consular Regulations. and had no doubt that my work would be all Satisfactory to the Captain. According to my custom with a vessel taking hides I had also attached to the Bill of Health a Certificate Signifying that there was no disease or epidemic amongst the Cattle in this Consular district, a service which I have never charged for apart from the regular fee prescribed for a Bill of Health. The Captain on looking over his papers insisted with much

vehemence that he needed no
Bill of Health from me and should
not take one. He said that the
Consul at Santiago would furnish
him with all the Bill of Health he
would need and affected surprise
that I should even think of such
a thing as to offer him a Bill of Health.
I replied simply by showing him
the paragraphs before-mentioned which
evidently at first staggered him. but
he had gone too far in positive emphat
assertion to gracefully admit a
possible error, and so he contended
that paragraph No 337 did not meet
his case, that it was designed for
vessels in distress, and had no reference
to "touching" that was premeditated at
the commencement of the homeward
voyage, no matter what the Cargo.
Upon my asking him why a vessel
in distress should not have a new
Bill of Health as well as any other
he showed so much anger that I
declined further argument on the

subject. I told him however that in view of my understanding of the Regulations I should feel it my duty to promptly report his non-acceptance of a Bill of Health, so that if on his arrival he found himself confronted with a Quarantine he would have only himself to blame for it. He said at length that he would take the Bill of Health and ask advice about it of the Consul at the Islands. I indorsed his objection on his Form 167 and so the disagreeable and wholly unexpected affair ended. He sailed out of the harbor however without saluting the Consular flag according to custom, thus showing publicly the animus of his disposition.

Now it is my desire only to know whether I was right in the matter or not so that I need not hesitate as to my duty on future occasions. The rule I

have always adopted where a doubt seemed to be involved was to decide on principles of equity what was the probable design of the Lawgivers in framing a law or regulation and govern my conduct accordingly. When a vessel arrives with a cargo obtained in an unhealthy country and notoriously liable to Contagion, it seems desirable that the Bill of Health should date back to the time of the reception of that Cargo; and that Subsequent Bills should give a health history of the progress of the voyage. This is how I explain Paragraph No 337 and until better reasons than the Captain gave are shown I shall think I am in the right. —

I am not disposed to deny however that orders information is furnished the Master of the Vessel (as human might succeed in avoiding a Quarantine altogether with a Bill of Health

obtained at Santiago. When
no epidemic actualy exits
Health Officers are seldom disposed
to be Critical, but unless
a certain amount of discipline
in such matters is kept up
it cannot always be had
effectively when wanted. It
seems to me very likely that
the Master of the Jennie Eustman
may attempt a suppression
of the Bill of Health & have
given him, obtain one at
Santiago, and attempt to pass
at Boston on that. Failing
in this he will have my Bill
of Health to fall back on but
perhaps not visaed. As he
finally took his Bill of Health
it might appear superfluous in
me to warn the Health Authorities
at Boston to be on the look
out for this: the Department can
of Course exercise its judgment in
the matter.

There is another matter which I have felt much less certain about. but as in practice it affects more the Question of "Salary by Fees" than anything else I have hitherto for nearly 8 years felt a delicacy about introducing it. As however my motives have been impugned in what has appeared to me a case of clear duty perhaps it will not exaggerate much if I seek enlightenment on this supposed topic. The facts are these.

The law provides that a vessels papers shall be delivered from a Consulate when a Clearance is presented from the proper authority no such document has ever been presented to me nor have I ever seen one at Sues. It was made forever a free-port by the general treaty of 1815 and only supports a Custom-House for Col-lec & Statistical purposes. There is no Charge whatever

on vessels nor for any service rendered to vessels. Nos 100&101 of the Tariff of Fees seem to contemplate that in certain Cases clearances should be given by Consuls. Such a document would certainly seem to be of as much value going to America as in coming from there where one is always given. Enclosed will be found the Clearance of the Fannie Cushman for her outward voyage, issued by the French Consul at Boston, and a fee of twelve francs charged. Why should the rule not work both ways?— Of course a master like the one just mentioned could contend that such a service would not be necessary, but we have seen that the Sch Alice could traverse the whole Atlantic Ocean without

any papers at all. and that a Consulate can be lightly esteemed by some men who have it so largely in their power to dictate to Consuls what their stay Shall be.—

In justice however to the Masters who have been here I must say that I have never had the slightest difficulty with one before. The Master of the Alice was at least respectful in my presence and acted in no manner as if he wished to make embarrassment or trouble.

I have written at some length on the Bill of Health affair because it seems to me very important. And the vessel may be back for another trip about August.

I am Sir

Very respectfully Yours

F Strickland

—Inclosure—

Visited Bill of Health of Bonnie Cushman U.S. Consul

Sec. 4201, Rev. Stats. Cat. No. 481.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

2716



452

CLEARANCE OF VESSEL TO A FOREIGN PORT.

District of Boston & Charlestown.

Port of BOSTON.

These are to certify all whom it doth concern,

That E. Silcomb

Master or Commander of the Wm Francis Cushman

burden 274.49 Tons, or thereabouts, mounted with

Guns, navigated with 10 Men,

American built and bound for Lorient and a market

having on board

MERCHANDISE.

Boston (No. 413) Tons 274.49/100 Feet 27

PENGU

I, Jno Lothrop Motley of Boston in the District of Suffolk & Commonwealth of Mass. U.S.A. make solemn oath that I am duly appointed Consular Agent of the United States of America for the Port of Lorient in France, that the Cargo mentioned in the annexed Manifest is truly intended for the use of the Inhabitants of the said Port of Lorient, and that no part thereof is intended for any other Port or Place whatsoever. So help me God.

Sworn before me at Boston, this 22 day of April 1891

Jno L Motley

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A BOSTON

hath here entered and cleared his said vessel, according to law.

Given under our hands and seals, at the Custom-house of BOSTON.

this twenty second day of April

one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the 115th

year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Naval Officer.

Collector.

(Ed. 6-3-'90—15,000.) o 2—228

American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes, approved June 26, 1884."

ABOLITION OF CONSULAR FEES FOR SERVICES TO VESSELS AND SEAMEN—COMPENSATION OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

SEC. 12. That on and after July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, no fees named in the tariff of consular fees prescribed by order of the President shall be charged or collected by consular officers for the official services to American vessels and seamen. Consular officers shall furnish the master of every such vessel with an itemized statement of such services performed on account of said vessel, with the fee so prescribed for each service, and make a detailed report to the Secretary of the Treasury of such services and fees, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall allow consular officers who are paid in whole or in part by fees such compensation for said services as they would have received prior to the passage of the act: *Provided*, That such services, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, have been necessarily rendered; and a sum sufficient for the payment of such compensation, when thus adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

CERTIFICATES OF SERVICES BY CONSULAR OFFICERS.

SEC. 13. That section forty-two hundred and thirteen of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4213. It shall be the duty of all masters of vessels for whom any official services shall be performed by any consular officer, without the payment of a fee, to require a written statement of such services from such consular officer, and, after certifying as to whether such statement is correct, to furnish it to the collector of the district in which such vessels shall first arrive on their return to the United States; and if any such master of a vessel shall fail to furnish such statement, he shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding fifty dollars, unless such master shall state under oath that no such statement was furnished him by said consular officer. And it shall be the duty of every collector to forward to the Secretary of the Treasury all such statements as shall have been furnished to him, and also a statement of all certified invoices which shall have come to his office, giving the dates of the certificates, and the names of the persons for whom and of the consular officer by whom the same were certified."

TARIFF OF CONSULAR FEES.

Section 4207 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

(Revised and Corrected to June 6, 1889.)

All consular fees are to be collected, as prescribed by law, "in the coin of the United States, or at its representative value in exchange."
The forms referred to herein are those given in the Consular Regulations of 1888.

Acknowledgments.

1. Of the master to bottomry bond, with certificate under seal—Form No. 69 ..... $1.00
2. Of the master to a mortgage or mortgage bill of sale of vessel 1.00
3. Of the master to an order for payment of seamen's wages at home, including making up of the order if required—Forms Nos. 80 and 81 ..... 1.00
4. Of assignment of bottomry bond—Form No. 71 ..... 1.00
5. Of the vendor to a bill of sale of vessel 1.00
6. Of power of attorney to transfer United States stock—Par. 415, C. R. ..... No fee.

Authenticating Copies of Papers.*

7. Of advertisements for funds on bottomry—Form No. 56 ..... 1.00
8. Of inventories and letters, or either, of master—Form No. 62 ..... 1.00
9. Of marine note of protest—Form No. 37 ..... 1.00
10. Of extended protest—Form No. 38 ..... 1.00
11. Of account of sales of vessels, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—Forms Nos. 57 and 65 ..... 1.00
12. Of call, warrant, and report of survey on vessel, hatches, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—for example, see Form No. 52 ..... 1.00

Authenticating Signatures.*

13. To average bonds—Form No. 160 ..... 1.00
14. To estimate of repairs of vessels—Form No. 51 ..... 1.00
15. To (auctioneer's) account of sales of vessel or cargo, provisions, or stores—Forms Nos. 63 and 64 ..... 1.00
16. To reports of survey on vessel or cargo, provisions, or stores—Forms Nos. 45 and 49 ..... 1.00
17. Of forms of application for arrears of pay of bounty of deceased or disabled soldiers ..... .25

Certificates.

19. To bill of health—Form No. 36 ..... 2.50
20. To indorsement of bottomry on ship's register—Form No. 72 ..... 1.00
21. To ditto on payment of bottomry on ship's register—Form No. 73 ..... 1.00
22. To ditto of new ownership on ship's register—Form No. 78 ..... 1.00
23. To canceling ship's register—Form No. 67 ..... 1.00
24. To value of foreign currency in triplicate—Form No. 144 ..... 1.00
25. Debenture certificate, including oaths of master and mate, and the complete execution of the certificate, except by Consular officers of the United States at posts on the Rio Grande, Mexico, where shall be charged for all debenture certificates as above $2.50 when the declared value is $2,500 or less, and $5 when the declared value is over $2,500—Form No. 151 ..... 2.50
26. Certificate to returned bags, boxes, or barrels 2.00
26a. Certificate to American origin of lumber 2.00
26b. Certificate to the non-infection of cattle or hides 2.00
27. To decision and award in cases of protest against masters, passengers, or crew—for example, see Form No. 41 ..... 5.00
28. To the deposit of a ship's register and papers when required by custom-house authorities 1.00
29. In cases of vessels deviating from the voyage—Form No. 77 ..... 1.00
30. To invoice of breeding animals—Form No. 66 ..... 2.50
31. To invoice of works of art, the production of American artists—Form No. 156 ..... 2.50
32. To manifest of fish, oil, bones, etc.—Form No. 158 ..... 2.50
33. To a vessel's manifest 2.50
34. To the purchase of foreign-built or American vessel abroad—Form No. 35 ..... 2.50
35. To the examination required by section 2162 of the Revised Statutes, for each emigrant—Art. XX ..... .25
36. To invoice, including declaration in triplicate—Form No. 140 ..... 2.50
36a. To invoice of returned American goods 2.50
37. To invoice of imported merchandise, or of returned American goods, or of breeding animals not exceeding $100 in value in British North American Provinces and Mexico—Form No. 140 ..... 1.00
38. To place of birth of emigrants, and only when desired by them ..... .25
39. For marriage certificate—Form No. 87 ..... 1.00
40. To appointment of new master, including oath of master—Form No. 19 ..... 2.00
41. Given to a master at his own request—for example Form No. 23 ..... 1.00
42. To the ownership of a vessel—Form No. 78 ..... 1.00
43. To a seaman of his discharge—Form No. 18 ..... No fee.
44. To a master to take home destitute American seamen—Form No. 24 ..... No fee.
45. To conduct of crew on board, in cases of refusal of duty, and in cases of imprisonment, etc.—Form No. 40 ..... 2.00
46. To roll or list of crew, when required by the captain or authorities of the port—Form No. 79 ..... 1.00

Declaration and Oaths.

47. Declaration and oath of master to one or more desertions, including oaths attached to crew-list and shipping-articles—Form No. 33 ..... .50
48. To one or more deaths or losses of seamen overboard at sea, including oaths attached to crew-list and shipping-articles—Form No. 74 ..... .50
49. To ship's inventories or stores—Form No. 59 ..... .50
50. To the correctness of log-book—Form No. 75 ..... .50
51. To ship's bills and vouchers for disbursements and repairs—Form No. 76 ..... .50
52. To the animals, vehicles, and goods of an emigrant, including certificate—Form No. 93 ..... .50
53. When seamen were picked up at sea—Form No. 84 ..... No fee.

Consul's Orders and Letters.

54. To send seamen to hospital—Form No. 22 ..... No fee.
55. To send seamen to prison—Form No. 31 ..... 1.00
56. To release seamen from prison—Form No. 32 ..... 1.00
57. To authorities or captain of the port, in cases of sinking vessels—Form No. 53 ..... 1.00
58. Requesting the arrest of seamen—Form No. 34 ..... 1.00
59. Notice to master of result of examination on complaint of crew—Form No. 28 ..... 1.00
60. Warrant of survey on vessels, hatches, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—Forms Nos. 43 and 47 ..... 1.00
61. Notifying surveyors of their appointment 1.00
62. For any other letter or order of like character 1.00

Passports.

63. For issuing a passport—Forms Nos. 9 and 11 ..... 1.00
64. For visaing a passport—Form No. 10 ..... 1.00

Protests.

65. For noting marine protest—Form No. 37 ..... 2.00
66. For extending marine protest—Form No. 38 ..... 3.00
67. And if it exceed two hundred words, for every additional one hundred words ..... .50
68. Protest of master against charterers or freighters—Form No. 39 ..... 2.00

Estates of Deceased American Citizens.

69. For taking into possession the personal estate of any citizen who shall die within the limits of a Consulate, inventorying, selling, and finally settling and preparing or transmitting, according to law, the balance due thereon, five per cent. on the gross amount of such estate. If part of such estate shall be delivered over before final settlement, two and one-half per cent. to be charged on the part so delivered over as is not in money, and five per cent. on the gross amount of the residue. If among the effects of the deceased are found certificates of foreign stocks, loans, or other property, two and one-half per cent. on the amount thereof. No charge will be made for placing the official seal upon the personal property or effects of such deceased citizen, or for breaking or removing the seals.—Art. XXII.

Recording Documents.

70. Appointment of new master—Form No. 19 ..... $0.50
71. Average bonds, when required, for every one hundred words or less—Form No. 160 ..... .50
72. Bill of sale, when required, for every one hundred words or less ..... .50
73. Certificate given to master at his own request, when required—Form No. 23 ..... .50
74. Consul's letter to captain of port, or authorities, in cases of sinking vessels—Form No. 53 ..... .50
75. Order and Consul's certificate to pay seamen's wages at home—Forms Nos. 80 and 81 ..... .50
76. Powers of attorney, when required, for every one hundred words or less ..... .50
77. Protests of masters and others, other than marine protests, for every one hundred words or less ..... .50
78. Calls of survey on vessel, hatches, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either; warrants and reports thereof; estimates of repair; certificate of Consuls to advertisements for funds on bottomry, and of sale of vessel; inventory of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores; letter of master to Consul notifying sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either; letter of master to auctioneer, and account of sales of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either, for every one hundred words or less of any document required to be recorded, except Consul's certificate to masters taking home American seamen ..... .50
79. Any other document or instrument of writing not herein named or enumerated, prepared in or out of the Consulate, and required to be recorded, for every one hundred words or less ..... .50

Receiving and Delivering Ship's Papers.

80. For receiving and delivering ship's register and papers, including Consular certificates, as prescribed in Forms Nos. 13 and 14, 1 cent on every ton, registered measurement (net), of the vessel for which the service is performed, if under 1,000 tons; but American vessels, running regularly by weekly or monthly trips, or otherwise, to or between foreign ports, shall not be required to pay tonnage fees for more than four trips in a year; and tonnage fees shall not be exacted from any vessel of the United States touching at or near ports in Canada on her regular voyage from one port to another within the United States, unless some official service required by law shall be performed ..... .01
81. And for every additional ton over 1,000 one-half of 1 cent ..... ½

Shipping or Discharging Seamen.

82. For every seaman who may be discharged or shipped, including the certificates or acknowledgments thereof attached to crew-list and shipping-articles, to be paid by the master of the vessel—Forms Nos. 16, 17, and 82 ..... 1.00

Filing Documents in Consulate.

83. Consul's certificate to advertisement for funds on bottomry—Form No. 56 ..... .25
84. Inventories of vessels, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—Form No. 58 ..... .25
85. Estimate of repairs of vessel—Form No. 50 ..... .25
86. Advertisement of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—Form No. 57 ..... .25
87. Letter of master notifying Consul of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—Form No. 60 ..... .25
88. Of master notifying auctioneer of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—Form No. 61 ..... .25
89. Accounts of sale of vessel, cargo, provisions, and stores, or either—Form No. 63 ..... .25
90. Calls of survey on vessel, hatches, cargoes, provisions, and stores, or either—Form No. 42 ..... .25
91. Warrants of survey on vessels, hatches, cargoes, provisions, and stores, or either—Form No. 43 ..... .25
92. Reports of survey on vessels, hatches, cargoes, provisions, and stores, or either—Forms Nos. 44 and 48 ..... .25
93. For filing any other document prepared in or out of the Consulate ..... .25

Miscellaneous Services.

94. For the visa and indorsement of a bill of health ..... .50
95. For attending an appraisement of goods or effects, daily 5.00
96. For attending valuation of goods, for every day's attendance during which the valuation continues 5.00
97. For attending sale of goods, for every day's attendance during which the sale continues 5.00
98. For attending sale of vessel, when required 5.00
99. For attendance at a shipwreck, or for the purpose of assisting a ship in distress, or of saving wrecked goods or property, over and above traveling expenses, a per diem of $5, whenever the Consul's interposition is required by the parties interested 5.00
100. For Consul's seal and signature to clearance from custom-house authorities† 2.00
101. For clearance when issued by the Consul, as at free ports 2.00
102. For entry of result of examination in vessel's log-book—Form No. 29 ..... 2.00
103. Agreement of master to give increased wages—Form No. 83 ..... 1.00
104. For issuing, preparing, and executing certificate upon complaint of crew of bad quality or insufficient quantity of provisions or water, Form No. 27; affidavit or certificate of attending physician, Form No. 26; receipt for effects of deceased seamen—Form No. 85 ..... No fee.

Sealing Cars Coming from Canada.

105. For each manifest with the Consul's certificate, including sealing of each car, vessel, bale, barrel, box, or package ..... .25

Copies.

106. For the first hundred words, 50 cents, and for every additional hundred words or less, 25 cents. (When parties have a right to call for copies, consular officers must make them at this rate. The fee for copies is not an official fee to be accounted for.)

* When it is possible to embrace several signatures in one certificate the Consul will do so, and but one fee will be charged for such certificate.

† This service should be performed only when requested by the master of the vessel.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 28 1891
RECEIVED

Number 141 " = " U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

" " " " "

July 2ond. 1891

Dept Aug 19. 1891

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Transmitting Returns

& Accounts for the June

Quarter of 1891

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 28
RECEIVED

Number 141 " = " U.S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

" " " " "

July 2nd. 1891

Dept Aug 17. 1891

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Transmitting Returns

& Accounts for the June

Quarter of 1891

Number 141 = U.S. Consulate. Foree-Dakar
July 2ond. 1891

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find Returns &
Accts From this Consulate For
the June Quarter of 1891.
No business has been done to
render other accts necessary. No
Report has come From the 'agency'
at St Louis. No 'Official' Fees
were collected From Sch Alice
mentioned in my Dispatches
Nos 137; 138 & 139. nor are any
Charged on her account. She
was entered on the Books, but
when it was found that nothing
Could go right about her
For the lack of Papers and
Straight-Forward Statements
Further work was abandoned.
The Master, Chase, had some

work done for himself which is accounted for in Enclosure No Five of this Dispatch.—

In accordance with the permission kindly given in Dispatch from the Department No 60. the Office Furniture therein mentioned has been purchased and account rendered with voucher in Enclosure No 6. Form 90. of this Dispatch. I have not drawn formally for the Sum mentioned at the foot of Form 90. $176.10. for the reason that it is better for me to have my accts audited and approved before anything of that kind is done, and the amount thus ascertained sent in same convenient Shape. to my family in Dorchest In the present instance I have enclose an Order in favor of my Wife. Mary L Str

I am Sir. Very Respectfully Yours

Allen Stuckland. U.S. Consul

Enclosures

No	1	" = "	Form	117	" = "	Digest of Invoice-Book
"	2	" = "	"	120	" = "	Journals & Departures of American
"	3	" = "	"	103	" = "	Summary of Consular busines
"	4	" = "	"	105	" = "	Aggregate of Fees received
"	5	" = "	"	139	" = "	Record of Notarial Services
"	6	" = "	"	90	" = "	Rent & Miscellaneous expense acc with two vouchers & Order to pay Mrs Stuckland attached

No.

Number 142 = = U.S. Consulate. Free-Dakar

July 22nd. 1891



Acd Aug 21/91.

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subjects :— Acknowledgement of receipt of Despatch No 60 from the Department. and request for Forms 167, 168 & 169

Number 142 ||=|| U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

July 2nd 1891

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir I have the honor to
acknowledge the receipt
of your Dispatch No
60 of June 2nd last which
conferred upon me the right
to supply the Consular Office
with necessary Furniture. and
to say that I am very
thankful for the same.

I am entirely out of Forms
167. 168 & 169:— if a temporary
supply of these can be sent
by mail I shall feel greatly
obliged. — I am esteemed Sir

Very truly Yours
Peter Strickland
U. S. Consul

File

No. Number 143 " " U.S. Consulate
Goree - Dakar. September 18th " " 1891

Ans Nov 16/91

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 5 1891
RECEIVED

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Allusion to Despatch No
58 from the Department dated Sept
10th " " 1891 in reference to placing the
Consulate on a Salaried basis.

Number 143 U.S. Consulate
Goree-Dakar. September 18th 1891

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

In your Despatch No 58 of
March 10/91 it was stated that the
request of mine that the Consulate
at Goree-Dakar should be placed
on a Salaried basis in order to afford
inducement for a Vice-Consul &
Deputy to serve, and for other
desirable objects, would "receive
Consideration when the estimates
for the fiscal year beginning
July 1st 1892 were prepared", "which
would be some time during
during the present Autumn".

I would in this Connection
respectfully suggest that the
Compensation be fixed, either at
the highest point at which a

a Consul would be allowed
to do business. or else at a Sum
of not less than twenty-five hundred
dollars a year. For many reasons
the latter alternative would be
preferable. But if it is not
thought so by those who have
the matter to decide upon.
the highest Salary which would
allow a Consul to do business
would doubtless furnish a
Vice-Consul & Deputy. and not
pillory a perhaps worthy
and capable man in indigent
degradation

I am esteemed Sir
Very respectfully Yours
Peter Strickland
U.S. Consul

No 144 — U. S. Consulate at Goree-Dakar

September 30th 1891

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 2 1891
RECEIVED

Mr J Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Transmitting Returns & accts

for the September Quarter of 1891

Number of Enclosures

Two

No 144 U.S. Consulate Goree - Dakar

September 30th 1891

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

Enclosed please find "Returns"
for the September Quarter of 1891.
No Business has been done
to render other "Returns" or accts
necessary. The item for Postage
being very small has been
neglected. —

I am Sir
Very respectfully Yours
J Strickland
U.S. Consul

Enclosures

No One — Form 120 — Arrival & Dep am vessels
— " Two — " Summary Consular Returns
Form 103

yr. Copy to Navy

Number 146 " = " U. S. Consulate. Foree-Pakan

September 30th " 1891

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 29 1891
RECEIVED

Navy
Nov 6/91

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Received
Nov. 5. 1891

Subject

Changes being made in the Fortifications and Guns at Foree to met the latest requirements of modern warfare

Number 145 U. S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

September 30th 1891

To the Honorable

William F Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir

In consequence of Orders lately received from France, the Guns on the Fortifications at Goree have been dismounted, and the Fortifications themselves are being demolished with a view to reconstruct them on the most approved principles of modern military art. — Twelve enormous guns are then to be mounted in place of the lighter ones which until lately have been in use, and all the batteries on other parts of the Island will be discontinued. — These outlying batteries were three in number and mounted in the aggregate twenty guns of about 6¾ inch calibre, rifled but muzzle-loading.

The main Fortification which

is to be remodelled and made to serve in place of all the others is esteemed to be in a position of great strength. The top of its iron-stone walls which rise from nearly perpendicular cliffs are about 200 feet above the Sea-level. But these walls it is supposed could not resist the impact from modern projectiles.— hence their demolition.—

Goree commands the approaches to Dakar by Sea. and the work in progress will therefore be of the utmost importance in the defense of the latter place. And when the new naval station at Dakar is thus protected the Constructions which are necessary to make it complete will be pushed forward with vigour. So urgent are the demands of the Home Government that Dakar shall be put in a State of complete defence that no delay has been granted on account of the present unsuitableness of the Season

I am Sir, Very truly Yours

J Strickland. H. B. Consul

Number 146 ... U.S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

Oct 5th " " 1891

ack
Nov. 9-
Orders exchange
Nov. 5

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 29 1891
RECEIVED.

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

A request for Supplies

No of Enclosures

One

Number 146 ii=ii U.S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

October 5th 1891

To the Honorable

William F Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington

Sir -

Enclosed please find samples of some supplies which are needed at this Consulate or soon will be.

There might be sent snugly packed to the care of

H Hanlen & Son

of Portland. Maine

who has vessels coming this way occasionally and would forward them with pleasure

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

J Strickland

U.S Consul.

Enclosure

1 One Only ii=ii List of articles wanted with Samples attached

Hydrographic Office

Number 147 — U.S. Consulate. Coree - Dakar

Oct 16th 1891

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 7 1891
RECEIVED

Mr Peter Strickland
To the Department of State

Replied Nov. 10. 1891

Subject

A Communication from the Collector of Customs at Carabane on the Subject of finding a bottle near Cape Roxo with a filled out Hydrographic Form enclosed. The writing being much obscured by wetting. —

Number 147 — U.S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

Oct 16th 1891

To the Honorable

William F Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find a Communication addressed to me by M Pusin. Collector of Customs at Carabane. with a partly filled out Form from the Hydrographic Office attached.

The writer evidently thinks that the bottle in which this form was found was thrown from some vessel in the vicinity of Cape Lopo. which lies a few miles S of the Casamance River, near the mouth of which the Port of Carabane is situated. It is my impression however that the bottle must have drifted from a long distance, and if thrown from some vessel in the longitude of 4°.40 or even of 14.40 on her way home from Calcutta in the South Atlantic

the finding might be of importance as determining how the Current can Sometimes run through the tropical rain belt in the Summer Season.

Unfortunately the writing has been rendered very obscure by a wetting which the Form has Somewhere received, but possibly at the Hydrographic Office means exist for getting at the meaning

Along this Coast during the dry Season from November to June the Current flows Southerly following the Shore at the rate of about one mile per hour. The Water is then about ten degrees Colder than the Ocean as far off as the Cape de Verde Islands. During the rainy season from June to November this Current Slacks up or is reversed and the water becomes much warmer.

I am Sir

Very truly Yours

J Strickland

— Enclosure — U.S. Consul

Letter from Collector at Carabane with Form for Hydrographic Office attached

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 29 1892
RECEIVED

File

No 148 — U.S. Consulate. Gore-Dakar

January 4th " 1892

Mr Foler Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Transmitting Returns & Accounts for the December Quarter of 1891.—

No 148 " U. S. Consulate, Soree - Dakar

January 4th " 1892

To the Honorable

William F Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find

Returns & accounts for the

December Quarter of 1891

No business has been done

to make other accounts necessary.

Notice has not been taken

of Postage etc. etc, the amount

being Small.

I am Sir

Very respectfully & truly Yours

J Strickland

U. S. Consul

— Enclosures —

No 1 Form 117 " = " Digest of the Invoice-Book

= " = 2 = " = 120 " = " Arrivals & Departures of American vessels

= " = 3 = " = 103 " = " Summary of Consular business

= " = 4 = " = 123 " = " Names of persons employed at Consulate

= " = 5 = " = 119 " = " Register of Official letters Sent

= " = 6 = " = 118 " = " Register of Official letters [illegible]

N.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 29 1892
RECEIVED

Number 149 " = " U.S. Consulate. Coree-Dakar

Jan 5th " " 1892

Mr Foler Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Reply to Dispatches 65 & 66

From the Department

Number 149.— U.S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

Jan 5th 1892

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Dispatches No 65 & 66 from the Department.

In reference to the former. I am advised by Mr Hamlen that the Supplies in question are on the way here in his vessel from Portland which should arrive shortly.—

And in reference to the latter Dispatch I note with pleasure that "the Secretary of State has recommended that a Salary of $1000 a year be granted for the maintenance of this Consulate."

I am Sir

Very respectfully & truly Yours

Peter Strickland. U.S. Consul

W.

Dispatch with enclosure

No 150 — U. S. Consulate. Goree-Dakar

Feb 3d 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1892
RECEIVED

Mr Peter Strickland

To the Department of State

Feb 29, 1892.
For Secretary
of Treasury

In triplicate
Feb 3d/92
with register

Subject

Sale of the Schr M. E. Higgins, of Boston. to go under the French flag. and transmission of half the Register. enclosed. to the Secretary of the Treasury.

No 150 — U.S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

February 3d 1892

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir :— I have the honor to bring to your notice that the Schr M.E. Higgins. of Boston. Mass. of the burden of 89.76 tons. has been sold by the legal representative of F.C. Bultman Esq. her former owner. to the "Compagnie francaise d'l' Afrique Occidentale". of Marseille. and that henceforth she will be under the French flag. One half the Register will be found enclosed directed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Sale of the Schooner was consumated January 6th 1892. but some delay was experienced in getting the flag changed

I am Sir, Very truly yours
F. S Trickland. U.S. Consul

Enclosure 1 — One half Register of M E. Higgins

Mr.

File

Number 151 ... U.S. Consulate. Foree-Dakar

February 8th 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1892
RECEIVED.

Mr Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject

Acknowledgement of receipt of a box of Supplies from the Department

Number 151 " U. S. Consulate

Goree - Dakar. Feb 8th " 1892

To the Honorable

William F Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the case of Supplies sent for in my Dispatch of October 5th ". No 146. All came in excellent Order in a vessel belonging to the Messrs F H Hamlen & Son. of Portland. Maine. and my thanks are due the Department and to the Gentlemen belonging to that Firm for the Same.

I am esteemed Sir

Very truly Yours

Peter Strickland

U. S. Consul

Yr.

Number 152.... U.S. Consulate
Goree - Dakar
March 31st. 1892

pieces

APR 28 1892
RECEIVED

Mr Peter Pickland
To the Department of State

Subject
Acknowledgement of Receipt
of Circulars. and Reply for Circular
which Calls for a "List of Property"

No 152 U.S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar
March 31st. 1892

To the Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:—

Making one of a package of Circulars I have just received is a Circular calling for a "List of Property" at each Consulate and enclosed I have the honor to furnish a list on the prescribed form for this Consulate. The Agency at Saint-Louis having been built for a short time established things remain there in good Order as they were furnished at the beginning.

There has no Report reached me yet that the things authorised to be purchased in Dispatch No 60. and which it must be

obvious were sadly needed
for even the respectability of
the Consulate. None were
paid for.

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
~~J~~ Strickland
U.S. Consul

Inclosure

List of United States Property
at Goree Dakar. Jan'ut 1872

List of United States property at Pierre - Dakota, January 1, 1892.

FURNITURE.

→ actually on hand ←

Cabinet for archives
Flag-Staff

→ authorized to be purchased in Dispatch from the Department No 60. but appropriation not yet reported ←

One Book-Case with glass front
One Roll-top Office desk
One Walnut revolving table
One Safe mounted with Book-Case
One Clock
One Bureau mounted with letter-press
One Office Chair
One dozen ordinary Cane Seat Chairs

BOOKS.

[Public documents should not be reported, but only books purchased for office.]

Three Volumes International Law digest
Consular Regulations
Fourteen Record-Books, comprising all the kinds at present needed
a Sufficiency of "Supplies" to last a year

All of the above are in good Condition

Pierre - Dakota March 31st 1892

J. S. Hubbard
U. S. Consul

MISCELLANEOUS.

Goree - Dakar
Senegal

J Strickland
Consul

March 31st 1892

List of United States
Property at Goree Dakar

Enclosure four
Despatch 15-2

V.

File

No 158 — U.S. Consulate. Goree - Dakar

March 31st. 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 28 1892
RECEIVED

Mr Strickland

To the Department of State

Subject Transmitting Returns &

Accts & remarks relating thereto

Number 153 — U.S. Consulate. Foree - Dakar

March 31st 1892

No The Honorable
William F Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State

Sir

Enclosed please find Returns & Accounts for the March Quarter of 1892. No exports of Produce have been made from this Consular district to the United States during the Quarter, nor has any business transpired to render other accounts necessary.

The Small amount mentioned for Postage can be sent in a Treasury Dft to me here.

Whenever the amount allowed for Purchasing Furniture ($175). mentioned in Dispatch No 60 from the Department becomes available. it can be sent in a Treasury Draft to the Order of Mrs F Strickland. of 102 Neponset Avenue. Dorchester. Mass.

I have taken no steps yet

Mr. Strickland kept an account of Expenses which was passed & returned by U.S. Treasurer May 1st 1891. on the 12th of September

toward looking about for some suitable party to serve as Vice-Consul, and am waiting until sufficient provision is made to pay one.

I am esteemed Sir
Very truly Yours
J Strickland
U.S. Consul

Inclosures

No One — Form 120 Arrival & Departure of Am Vessels
— Two — Form 103 Summary of Consular business
— Three — Form 90 Miscellaneous Exp account
— Four — Form 99 Reg Official letter J

T. M.

Del 9

Number 154 ... U.S. Consulate Force-Dakar

May 9th 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 31 1892
RECEIVED.

Agriculture & Treasury June 2 1892.

Mr F Strickland

To the Department of State

Respectfully
6/2/92

Subject

Dangerous epidemic among the Cattle of Senegal